The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2860. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

A Proposition for a Compromise Probable.

Additional Constitutional Guaranties and a New Geographical Line.

Governor Aiken of South Carolina Opposed to Secession.

THE GEORGIA DEFENCE BILL PASSED.

Great Conservative Speech of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

What the Southern Papers Say.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

GOV. AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OPPOSED TO SECESSION—A PROPOSED NEW COMPROMISE—THE TIMES AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Information has been received here that Gov. AIKEN, of South Carolina, opposes secession.

Public sentiment seems to be settling down under the idea that Southern States, South Carolina included, will unite in a demand for an additional constitutional guaranty, which it is thought the Free States will cheerfully grant. A Convention of all the States can embody a new clause in the Constitution, securing the Slave States against further agitation, and fixing a geographical line—perhaps the old Missouri compromise line between Free and Slave Territory. Such is the solution of the difficulty by leading men here from all sections. In addition to this they entirely approve of the suggestion of the TIMES, that payment shall be made for slaves not surrendered under the Fugitive Slave act.

Hon. Mr. OTERO has written to New-Mexico, advising his constituents to connect their destiny with the Pacific States if the Union should be dissolved. Californians now here declare their purpose to advocate the establishment of an independent republic on the Pacific side. Q.

VIRGINIA.

THE STATE CERTAINLY GONE FOR BELL—THE CLERGY OPPOSED TO DISUNION—UNION MASS MEETING—SIGNIFICANT DECLARATIONS.

RICHMOND, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Virginia has certainly gone for BELL by over 300 votes. All the counties have been heard from. One man here loses $100,000 by the State going for BELL.

All the Ministers of the Gospel here are opposed to disunion.

A mass meeting has been held in Bath County, at which resolutions were adopted opposing disunion.

TIM RIVES, the "War Horse" of the Democracy of Virginia, says that the Minute Men organization is the greatest humbug ever invented.

[illegible], the veteran Virginia editor, and the best posted politician in the State, is strongly opposed to disunion.

Lady FRANKLIN arrived at the Spotteswoode House on Friday, and left last night for New-York.

The first number of the Mesilla *Times*, published in Arizona Territory, is just to hand. It says that great excitement prevails there on account of the discovery of very rich gold mines in the vicinity of Pino Alto. Lumps worth $10 to $20 were being dug up in any quantity. Parties were realizing from $4,000 to $5,000 daily. Judge NEAL is *en route* to Washington with official dispatches from Gov. OWENS about the mines.

Last night PETER RICHINGS, while performing at the theatre, fell, injuring himself badly. The performance was suspended.

Gov. WISE is at home, and PRYOR ditto. S.

GEORGIA.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO ARM AND EQUIP THE STATE—SENATOR TOOMBS—GOOD EFFECTS OF MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH, ETC.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Nov. 18.

The bill appropriating $1,000,000 to arm and equip Georgia is a complete law.

The Florida Legislature at its last session passed a resolution promising decided action in case of the election of a Republican President, requiring the Governor to convene the Legislature. The Jacksonville *Standard* and other papers urge compliance.

The general impression is that Senator TOOMBS has not yet resigned, but he says he will do so on the 3d of March, unless Georgia secedes.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Affairs are much quieter since Wednesday night, when Mr. STEPHENS made a great speech, taking strong conservative ground. The effect subsequently shows that it proved as oil upon the troubled waters, and all parties are now disposed to act coolly and considerately.

To-day the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. The election of delegates takes place on the 2d of January, and the Convention meets on the Wednesday following.

The preamble of the Convention bill reads as follows:

Whereas, The present crisis in national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, demands resistance, and,

Whereas, It is the privilege of the people to determine the mode, measure and time of such resistance, therefore,

The General Assembly enacts that the Governor issue his proclamation, ordering the election on the 6th of January.

The first, second and third sections of the bill refer to the time of election, the meeting of the Convention, and the number of delegates to which each county is entitled.

The fourth section reads that said Convention, when assembled, may consider all grievances impairing or affecting the equality of rights of the people of Georgia, as members of the United States, and determine the mode, measure and time of redress.

The fifth section provides for the amount to pay the delegates, and said Convention shall by vote fix the pay of all their officers, and any delegate or delegates they may appoint to any Convention, Congress or Embassy, and provide for all other expenses incurred by the Convention.

The sixth gives the power to elect their officers and do all things needful to carry out the true intent and meaning of this act and purposes of this Convention.

ALABAMA.

SECESSION MEETING AT MONTGOMERY—THE STATE CONVENTION.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Nov. 17.

A mass meeting of the citizens of this county was held this morning at the Capitol to nominate candidates for the Convention. All parties participated. Mr. WM. L. YANCEY and Mr. THOMAS H. WATTS, the leader of the Bell party of this State, were nominated by acclamation.

The Convention will be composed of one hundred members. From the indications given in private correspondence from leading men in each county, at least seventy-five members of the Convention will be for unconditional disunion.

Gov. MOORE replies, in a letter published this morning, to the Baptist State Convention, and thanks them for the aid rendered by the Baptists to the cause of disunion.

Mr. YANCEY will undoubtedly be elected, and will be the ruling spirit of the Convention.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The *Register* declares for secession. It says the large sectional vote North and South proves a common government impossible, and all efforts to save the Union impossible. It appeals to conservative men to take the movement into their own hands, as the only means of avoiding the worst consequences of an inevitable revolution.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BONHAM.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 17.

Hon. M. L. BONHAM, member of Congress from this State, has resigned his seat in that body.

MONEY AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The bank men say they purchase New-York sight exchange, in Charleston and Savannah, at ¼ to ⅜ discount; and some sales are reported at ½.

SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington *Star*, of Friday, publishes the following note from Hon. AMOS KENDALL:

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

To the Editor of the Evening Star:

The annexed article was prepared for the *Constitution*, but its editor, *avowing himself a secessionist*, closes his columns against the friends of the Union. The writers for his paper denounce as no true Democrats all who deny this new doctrine of secession, thus setting up a new test of Democracy.

From boyhood I have considered myself a Democrat, reared in the school of JEFFERSON, in whose words or acts I challenge any one to find the trace of a thought giving color to this doctrine.

I have some claim to be heard by southern people. Like hundreds of others in the border Slave States, I have suffered by abolition thieves. When at the head of the Post-office Department, I incurred violent denunciations by denying the right of the abolitionists to distribute their incendiary papers and documents in the Southern States through the United States mails and postmasters, by justifying the postmaster at New-York for refusing to mail them to Charleston, and the people of Charleston for seizing and burning them in the street. Moreover, I am an old man, whose political race is run, who has no motive of ambition or gain to influence him nor any inducements to take up his pen but such as are common to all who have property to lose or families to leave behind them.

AMOS KENDALL.

In the brief article which is appended, Mr. KENDALL quotes the form of ratification of the articles of Confederation, which were signed in behalf of South Carolina by HENRY LAURENS, WM. HENRY DRAYTON, JOHN MATHEWS, RICHARD HUTSON and THOMAS HAYWARD, Jr., and asserts that if the Legislatures of the States could bind them to a perpetual Union, then the people of the States, the original sovereigns, could do the same thing. That they did do so Mr. KENDALL proposes to show in future articles.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NECESSITY OF A CUSTOM-HOUSE AT CHARLESTON—SPEECH OF THE NAVAL OFFICER.

On Monday night last, Naval Officer LAURENS spoke at Institute Hall, Charleston, together with Judge MAGRATH and others. After some remarks on the general subject, Mr. LAURENS took occasion to explain his position as an officer of the Federal Government. Many of my fellow-citizens, said he, view the Custom-house as an institution for the purpose of collecting the revenue of Government. This is true, as far as it goes; and if it were the sole object and duty of the institution, then the Custom-house might be closed, now and forever, without detriment to the State; but it has other and higher responsibility than this. If the port of Charleston were declared a free port of entry, that all goods might be landed on her wharves free of any taxation, still there would be a necessity, an absolute necessity, for a Custom or Clearing House. *It is the law of all civilized nations that the nationality of a vessel must be proven by the official papers and seal of the Government under whose flag she sails, or else, by the said law, she is viewed as an unlawful cruiser, herself and cargo a lawful prize, her captain and crew pirates.* Close the doors of the United States Custom-house before South Carolina establishes one of her own, and you blockade your own port more thoroughly and effectually than all the combined navies of the world could do. The cotton, rice, and other produce now on our wharves, in storehouses, and elsewhere, must seek another port; all vessels not cleared must rot at our wharves, or run the risk of confiscation in another port. It was in view of this embarrassment to our city—the emporium of our State—that my letter of the 7th November was written and published. Amid the tumult of that day's excitement I fear my action may not have been clearly understood by all, and I hope the present exposition may prove satisfactory.

FORM OF PRAYER FOR THE DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CAMDEN, S. C., Nov. 1, 1860.

To the Clergy of the Diocese of South Carolina:

BELOVED BRETHREN: In every time of public anxiety and trial, it becomes us, as a people, to humble ourselves before God, and seek unto Him in prayer. The threatening and critical condition of the country at present calls upon us for such humiliation and supplication before God. I have felt it my duty, therefore, to set forth the ensuing prayer and collect, to be used before the two final prayers of morning and evening service, on all occasions during the ensuing session or sessions of our Legislature. Let me request that it shall be so used by you; and let us all come before God continually in prayer, that we may find grace and help in our time of need.

Very respectfully, your brother in Christ,

THOS. F. DAVIS,

Bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina.

O, Almighty and eternal God, who, dwelling in the heavens, rulest over all, and governest the nations upon earth, dispensing to all their destinies according to thy holy and righteous will, we acknowledge our entire dependence upon thee. We humble ourselves before thee, under a deep sense of our own unworthiness, and awful apprehension of thy Divine Majesty. Be merciful to us, O God of our salvation, in this our day of trial and necessity. Hear our prayer, and let our cry come unto thee. Look down from heaven, we beseech thee, upon the people of these United States; visit and enlighten their hearts; order their wills and affections, and overrule all their purposes to the ends of truth and justice, of righteousness and peace. We beseech thee especially to bless the people of this State. Thou, O God, sittest upon the throne judging right. Our hearts are open unto thee. To thee we make our prayer. Pardon the sins of thy people and direct all their ways. Make them obedient to thy blessed will, and acceptable in thy sight, that so we may be thy people and thou mayst be our God. Endue the General Assembly of this State, now in session, with the spirit of wisdom, of courage, and of a sound mind. Sanctify and rule their hearts by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost. Save them from all error, and inspire and guide their counsels, that so their decisions may be righteous in thy sight, and such as thou will bless, prosper and establish. Bless our Governor and all others in authority. Give unto them wisdom and strength, that all their acts may tend only to the promotion of thy glory and the happiness of thy people. And, O God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and Redeemer of all mankind, pour thy spirit upon all orders and degrees of men among us, and subdue their wills to the blessed Gospel of the Son of God; so that thy people may be adorned with that righteousness which becometh a nation, and blessed be thee forevermore. Through Jesus Christ our Lord, to whom, with thee and the Holy Ghost, be glory and dominion, world without end. Amen.

THE COLLECT.—O, Almighty God, the Supreme Governor of all things, whose power no creature is able to resist, to whom it belongs justly to punish sinners, and be merciful to those who duly repent, save and deliver us, we humbly beseech Thee, in this the day of our great need and peril; that we, secure in Thy defence, may be preserved evermore to glorify Thee, who art the only giver of peace, prosperity and safety, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

GEORGIA.

The Savannah *Republican* discusses "what should be done" in a labored article. As a matter of fact, it affirms that Mr. LINCOLN's election is a purely sectional triumph by a party which had its origin solely in a fanatical hatred of the institutions in one section of the country. Then citing extracts from Mr. LINCOLN's speeches, it aims to demonstrate that he sympathizes with the extremists of his party. In view of this state of affairs, it considers the remedies proposed. The destruction of the Confederacy it regards "as a consummation most sincerely to be dreaded, and so fraught with uncertainty that it should only be ventured upon when every effort for reconciliation shall have been made, and all hope shall have passed." *This hour, it thinks, has not yet come*, and it favors the making one more effort to reconcile conflicting interests in the Union. "As matters stand," remarks the *Republican*, "we do not see how the South can agree to live under the Government of LINCOLN and his party, *except under an authoritative guaranty from the Northern States of the Union, that every cause that has made the idea of such dominion objectionable and odious shall be effectually removed.* This alone can preserve the Union, and give peace to its parts." Conscious that the present state of feeling in the country gives little hope of the adoption of such a suggestion, it makes this proposition:

"We would suggest that a *National Convention*, to be composed of three delegates, *from each and every State in the Union*, and appointed according to the pleasure of each, shall be constituted, to meet at the earliest day practicable, and to whom shall be referred all the questions of controversy and division between the North and the South. Such a body, composed of the wise and prudent men of the country, we feel sure, could agree upon a plan that would protect all interests, quiet all heart-burnings, give peace to the nation, and place us once more on the highway of a glorious career. We would have it assemble on the [illegible] of February—the birthday of WASHINGTON—and at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, with the hope that the men selected as the saviors of our country in 1860 may catch some of the patriotic fire that animated the breasts of the noble founders of the Republic."

LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* discusses the state of affairs in South Carolina in a temperate tone. It thinks there is no doubt that she would find extensive sympathy if she should take measures to place herself out of the Union. Yet the *Picayune* indulges the hope that something may yet be done to bring the North and South face to face in a friendly spirit. It says:

"If the *people of the States South would come calmly together*, and, agreeing upon their own exposition of the rights under the Constitution which they deem expedient to their honor and safety, would *unitedly present them as the basis of a final settlement of these sectional questions to the North*, we still believe that on that plain issue there could be found conservatism enough to give us security and the faith in it, which are essential parts of peace. And before the proofs of such a combined effort, even South Carolina would give way to the united counsels of her sisters."

The *Commercial Bulletin* favors the calling of a State Convention with the least possible delay. It says:

"Suspense and uncertainty are distracting the minds of the people, deranging our commercial and monetary affairs, depreciating the value of every species of property, and affecting the general prosperity of the whole country. The only possible way to terminate this disastrous condition of things, is to provoke a speedy arbitrament of the vexed question by the people in their sovereign capacity. It is beyond the control of the Legislature, either national or State, the executive or the judiciary; it has now reached such a climax that no other power than the people can settle it."

The New-Orleans *Delta* predicts that if the present state of things continues in less than a month New-York credit will go by the board, and her banks will be compelled to suspend, while the credit and stability of the New Orleans banks will be firm and undisturbed. It thinks that it will drain New-York of her specie, and compel the whole West to send its produce South for a market.

The *Bee* of Monday has this incident:

"Last Wednesday morning a man of decidedly gentlemanly appearance and address arrived in this city from Mobile, and put up at the St. Charles Hotel, registering his name as S. M. WHITNEY. Certain information has been furnished to Chief of Police McCLELLAND, which caused him to suspect WHITNEY of being an Abolition incendiary attempting to establish communication with the slaves in this city. Accordingly, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Chief and Special Officer SMITH IZARD went to the hotel, arrested him, and locked him up on the charge of "trafficking with slaves." Mr. WHITNEY says he came South from New-York three years since, and has been teaching school for two years a few miles from Elberton, Elbert County, Ga. He came to this city with a young man who has gone up Red River, and did not accompany him further, as he heard of a school in Mississippi that he expected to get the Principalship of. He declares himself to be a law-abiding citizen, and says he can refer with confidence to most of the leading citizens of Elberton."

MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Whig* continues to fight steadily for the Union, and insists that Mississippi, if the question were submitted to her, would condemn disunion schemes by 25,000 majority.

These questions, it says, of Union and disunion, taxation and Conventions, peace and war, secession and revolution are not party issues—they affect every citizen alike; and while Mississippi may vote for a candidate for President because he is a Democrat, it by no means follows that her people will precipitate themselves into a civil war, because he is defeated. Again we say, *there need be no fear of Mississippi. She will vote down disunion, whenever the factionists make the issue, by an overwhelming majority.* Let them make the issue, then, if they dare.

TEXAS.

The Galveston *News* of the 10th states that there was the most intense excitement at Houston when the election news arrived there by telegraph. Business was brought almost to a stand-still, and a paper, calling for a declaration of independence, was at once circulated, and received signatures rapidly, irrespective of the party proclivities of the signers. Many leading men, some of them prominent in our history and prominent in the opposition ranks, we are informed, participated in the movement. We are further told that when the news came of the Lone Star flag being hoisted in Galveston, the excitement became even more intense and wide-spread, and culminated in the hoisting, once more in Houston, of the flag. It adds:

"From what we learn of the views of some of the principal men of the upper counties—on the frontier—this movement will be general there, as soon as LINCOLN's success is known."

The Navarro *Express* says:

"A movement is on foot here to organize a military company, to be armed by private subscription with Hall's breech-loading gun. A great deal of enthusiasm prevails, and the project will be carried through. It is high time the South was taking some steps towards self-protection. 'In time of peace we should prepare for war.'"

In the Jefferson *Herald and Gazette* is a call for a public meeting of the citizens of Marion County on the 6th inst., to consult on what the South is to do in the emergency of LINCOLN's election.

On the 24th ult., the citizens of Brazoria County were to hold a meeting, to consult on the course to be pursued to sustain their rights in case LINCOLN is elected.

KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Courier* argues against the necessity of holding Union meetings. They are not needed, it says, to tell citizens of the Gulf States that Kentuckians think they are acting prematurely, or to assure anybody that Kentucky does not deem the election of LINCOLN sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union:

"Then, it says, we want no Union meetings. The idea originated with those who claim to be the Union-savers, and who have denounced all others as Disunionists and traitors. We have seen what their efforts at Union-saving in this State have accomplished—cut Kentucky loose from those with whom her interests, and her honor, and her safety are identified, and given aid and encouragement to those who war on the Union, and the Constitution, and the equality of the States. Let us, then, have no more of their leadership—let us stand by the Constitution, maintain the equality of the States; assert boldly, yet moderately, firmly, yet temperately, our rights under the Constitution; and occupying such a position, we can hold the North in check, and our counsels and advice will be listened to and heeded by the South."

The Louisville *Journal* asserts that the dispatches sent from the South to the Northern journals are gross exaggerations. All North Alabama, it states from direct information, is strongly opposed to disunion, and men of that sentiment will control the State Convention. It thinks that the same is true of Georgia.

REPUBLICANISM IN A SLAVE STATE.

ADDRESS OF THE LATE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR ELECTORS.

The late Republican electoral candidates in Maryland have issued an address. They set forth the principles which they hold as Republicans, by way of introduction. Slavery they recognize as a social and political evil, which local law defends, and with which they would not interfere directly or indirectly. They bow to the supremacy of the Fugitive Slave law, as growing out of the Constitution, and resistance to it they hold to be as unjust and as immoral as the violation of any other obligation of the political compact. Congress, they think, has the right to legislate for the territories which, of right, belong to the freemen of the United States. In these doctrines they see nothing which can be stigmatized as sectional; on the contrary they are identical with the principles maintained by the founders of the Government. The address concludes as follows:

Republicans of Maryland, believing as we do in these principles of Constitutional law, and of national policy, let us stand firmly by them. We have passed the hour of opprobrium and danger. Victory, and victory alone, has made us safe here. Let us not put it in the power of our opponents, by an insidious union, to renew the difficulties from which we are extricated. There can be no sympathy or union of action between Republicans and either of the parties with whom the late struggle has been. Standing upon the policy of the Government, as established at its formation, we are resisting a heady torrent of revolution, urged on by all the other parties. We must preserve our distinctive being, or we shall be lost in confusion.

We know that we are sustained in our views by the opinions of the statesmen who have preceded us, both in the Northern and Southern sections of our country, because we are assured of the fact by our opponents themselves. We need not appeal to the records of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Mason, Marshall, Randolph of Roanoke, Jefferson Randolph, McDowell, but learn from men now acting what is the truth on this subject. Gov. LETCHER, when he became a candidate for his high office, was assailed for Republican opinions which he had once held, and was charged with still entertaining. He admitted that he held within a few years, held such opinions, but that he had changed his views. Mr. MASON, in his place in the Senate, last Winter, and Mr. HUNTER, in a late address to the people of Virginia, stated, that a few years ago, all Southern gentlemen held the views on Slavery which lie at the foundation of the Republican policy, but that they had changed. We have but to say, that we have not changed, and that we justify ourselves by the reasoning of these Southern gentlemen, when they were wiser than we think them now. How is it that Southern gentlemen come to think that when they announce a change of sentiment, the general mind must suffer revolution? How is it that they have come to expect that systems of thought and action are to disappear, or to crumble, and be reconstructed, at their bidding? Whence this potency of theirs, that the principles of political science, of domestic economy, of social justice, are to yield and be reversed, to suit their political exigencies? We must think those gentlemen betray a want of thought and just consideration in their high demands upon the intelligence and moral sentiments of their fellow-citizens.

Sustained, as we thus find ourselves, in our opinions, by the examples of the men under whose guidance this nation has been so happy, and has grown so great, we cannot swerve from our course, or pause for an instant. We must adhere to our principles, our organization, our name, and our elected Chief Magistrate. We are Republicans, and, as such, claim affiliation with the great band of patriots who have united under that name to retrieve the Government from its aberrations, and restore its policy to that of its founders. We can recognize no new organizations; we can unite with no third party, gathered up from the shattered remains of our late enemies, and with them, as armed neutrals, or jealous allies, watch over the Administration of the man of our choice, to fetter his will, pervert his policy, or interrupt the harmony of his councils. Mr. LINCOLN has been elected as a Republican, by our great Republican Party, upon principles clearly defined and proclaimed everywhere. How can we approach him now, under another name, under ambiguous banners, and hostile leaders? Republicans, you must not, you cannot do so. You are confident in the integrity of your purposes, in the truth of your opinions; be steadfast in triumph, as you have been in adversity—trusting in the ultimate power of the good sense, the morality, the patriotism of the American people.

WM. L. MARSHALL,
GEORGE HARRIS,
DANIEL T. OREM,
WM. PINCKNEY EWING,
FRANCIS S. CORKRAN,
GEO. EDWARD WISS,
ISAAC GEHR,
Electoral Candidates.

MINOR INDICATIONS.

We find the following paragraph in the Washington *Star*:

"A gentleman of this city (a well-known lumber merchant) visiting Springfield, Ill., lately, on some land business, was taken to see Mr. LINCOLN by a citizen of Springfield, a former resident of this city. The interview took place on the night previous to the election, and our townsman was introduced to Mr. L. as "a Bell and Everett man who didn't want an office." Mr. L., who received his visitors with much cordiality, said they were all the more welcome for that fact. The conversation turned upon the excited state of the public mind in the South, at the anticipation of his election, (of which he expressed no doubt,) and he went on to say that in his part of the country, *when a man came among them they were in the habit of giving him a fair trial, to show his merits or demerits. This was all he wished from the South.* The South had always professed to be law-abiding and Constitution-loving; placing their reliance on the Constitution and the Laws. So far as he could be instrumental these should be sustained to the fullest extent."

To show its faith in the ability of South Carolina to meet her obligations, the Memphis *Avalanche* offers to take at par the bonds which she proposes to issue in payment for subscriptions, or in satisfaction for obligations due that office.

The Baltimore *Patriot* states that the Governor of Maryland has been approached, with a view of "sounding" him upon the subject of an Extra Session of the late lamented General Assembly of Maryland.

These three lines from the Frankfort (Ky.) *Statesman* are sufficiently explicit:

"We have not yet met a man since the election who considers the election of LINCOLN a sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union."

THE CITY ELECTION.

"People's Nominations."

SEVENTH ALDERMANIC DISTRICT—A "CONFIDENTIAL" PEOPLE'S MEETING—HOW THE WIRES ARE PULLED AND FOR WHOSE BENEFIT.

Great delight has been aroused amongst the lower strata of the Democratic factions, by a proposition gravely made through a prominent Republican journal, to the effect that no nominations for the City officers to be filled next December should be made by the Republican organization. It is everywhere regarded by Democrats of the muscular and porter-house persuasions as the very "biggest thing" that has turned up for their benefit for some years. If the Republicans are to support "People's Nominations," the muscular and porter-house politicians of Mozart Hall and the Pewter Mug will see that they have no lack of popular candidates. The Mozart men, in particular, are active in the matter, most of them following politics for a living, and all of them having either promises or hopes of appointments in the Street or City Inspector's Departments, provided Mayor WOOD can secure a Board of Aldermen who will turn out the present incumbents and confirm his nominees in their places.

As an illustration of how this "People's Nomination" plan is likely to work, we cannot cite a better instance than the proceedings held on last Friday evening in Jefferson Market Assembly Rooms, where a "People's candidate" for Alderman of the Seventh District was duly and quickly placed in the field.

About forty-five or fifty men in the District received an anonymous Circular on last Thursday evening, of which the following is a copy:

"CONFIDENTIAL.

SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend a Meeting, on Friday evening, Nov. 16, 1860, at half-past 7 o'clock, at Jefferson Market Assembly Rooms. Your attendance is particularly requested."

This notice for a "People's Convention," headed "confidential," may strike the public as rather absurd; and the fact that no names were appended to the invitation, can hardly be thought to argue highly for the confidence of those engaged in getting up the meeting that their characters would give weight to any call. It was a most mysterious summons, and our reporter had all his curiosity aroused as he hastened to the scene of action.

Arriving at the Assembly Rooms a few minutes before the time, he was politely directed by a muscular Christian with a dyed moustache, who stood on guard at the door, "to step down into TOM LAWRENCE's if he wished to see the boys." Rapidly obeying, he entered the tavern kept by the worthy TOM, where he found several peaceful groups playing dominoes in a little side room, while others were actively caucussing and canvassing with the proprietor in front of the bar. Examining these groups with some attention, it required no second glance to assure him that all the smaller lights of Mozart Hall in the Seventh District were here emitting their combined radiance. There was MATTHEW FULMER, commonly known as "MAT," who now keeps the head-quarters formerly called Brisley's. There was also NICHOLAS HALEY, a carman, very active as a Mozart politician. Also, WM. KANE, a peddler. Also, TOBY LAWRENCE, brother to TOM, who sometimes gives assistance round the house. Also, CHARLES ROURKE, a gentleman of leisure, who is supposed to have nothing in particular to do. Also, Mr. LONG OSBORNE, who is Clerk of Jefferson Market and an office-holder under Mayor WOOD. All these were ready for action, and when the hour of meeting arrived, they proceeded up-stairs in a body, followed by our Reporter—Mr. THOMAS LAWRENCE, the predestined candidate, being left below to carry on his profitable business in alcoholic liquids.

On entering the Hall it was found that about thirty-five or forty of the "people" were present, these being for the most part runners and hangers-on at Jefferson Market and the Police Court thereto appended. It seemed quite a family party from the freedom with which "How do you, Toby," and "That's your sort, Mick," were interchanged. Every man seemed to know every other man, and when a "friend of the family" was nominated for President of the meeting, there were decisively hilarious cheers. TOBIAS LAWRENCE was then nominated for the responsible post of "Secretary," after which a motion was made by NICHOLAS HALEY that a Committee of three be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the will of the Seventh Aldermanic District, as represented by "the powerful, wealthy, and intelligent gentlemen" who formed the meeting.

This cue being given, a young gentleman of the Mozart persuasion, whose name our Reporter could not distinctly hear, but who acted as poll-clerk last election at the corner of Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street, at once arose and pulled out of his pocket a string of cut-and-dried resolutions, warmly indorsing the platform of that Republican journal which recommends that no Republican nominations shall be made, and concluding by placing in nomination "THOMAS LAWRENCE, Esq.," proprietor of the drinking-saloon beneath the speaker's feet, as the "People's candidate" for the Seventh Aldermanic District. This done, and hailed with "hi-his" by all the friends of the family present, the "meeting" then adjourned below stairs to announce the "unexpected result" to the waiting candidate, and partake of his hospitable liquids in return for the honor they had assisted to confer upon him. When the free drinks had been duly distributed, quite an excited discussion arose as to what could be Mr. LAWRENCE's object in securing to himself this nomination. Some thought that it was his friendship for GEORGE STARR which made him anxious to draw off votes from any opposing candidate in case Mr. STARR should secure the Republican indorsement; but others of the wiser sort saw in it an effort on Mr. LAWRENCE's part to retain his present lease from the Mayor of the Jefferson Market buildings, which are worth fully five thousand a year, though rented to the lucky Mr. LAWRENCE for a merely nominal sum.

We have reported this case in full, as a sample of what is going on in all the other Aldermanic Districts of our City. Men like Wm. F. Havemeyer, John Jacob Astor, Wilson G. Hunt, Moses H. Grinnell, Moses Taylor, Samuel J. Tilden, and so forth, are not very likely to receive nominations from such "People's Conventions" as the one we have described; and yet, under our present system of party organization, no other "popular expressions of will" are possible. The professional Mozart politicians, who have no other business to attend to, will get control of every such demonstration, with a view towards securing such a Board of Aldermen as will throw open the patronage of the City Departments to their rapacious grasp. The scenes which transpired in the Seventh District on the occasion described will be repeated in all the other Districts; and we shall have either pure Mozart candidates put up, who will subsequently be indorsed by Mozart Hall, or the Mozart Hall men will put up bogus candidates as the "People's nominees," who will withdraw at the right moment in favor of the man who is "all right."

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Movements of the American Minister—Explanation of the Rumors of his Failure to Protect American Citizens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few weeks since—I cannot refer to the date, as the paper is not before me—the TIMES, as well as other papers in our City, contained a reference to communications from Shanghai, complaining of Mr. WARD and Commodore STRIBLING, for having gone off to the Pei-ho, leaving American citizens and their property unprotected, at a time when the Chinese insurgents were known to be approaching Shanghai in great force. The tenor of these remarks was such as might have led to the belief that our Minister and the Commodore were sailing about the China seas for their own amusement—that the taking of the Taku forts was to be attended by them as a fine spectacle. With a sense of justice, which I should be glad to recognize in the Press generally, your reference to these communications was accompanied by the advice to await fuller information before pronouncing judgment against the accused, and a few days after you gave place in your paper to a few words of generous advocacy from your correspondent, "R." I am encouraged by this to send you the following extracts from a private letter just received from Shanghai, prefacing it with the assurance that the position of the writer is such as to give him entire knowledge of the facts. The letter is as follows:

SHANGHAI, Tuesday, Aug. 28, 1860.

Our Minister, Mr. WARD, has just returned from Pei-ho, whither he had been ordered by our Government. When Mr. WARD left Shanghai, he knew that with the English and French in absolute possession of this city, the lives and property of American citizens were safer here than in any other place in China except Hong-Kong or Canton. He felt no hesitation, therefore, in requesting Com. STRIBLING to take him up in the *Hartford*, the only American ship in these seas fit for such a purpose. As Mr. WARD might find it necessary to ascend the river, and the *Hartford* draws too much water for this, the *Saginaw* accompanied them as a tender. Com. STRIBLING, like every other man of any judgment here, fully acquiesced in Mr. WARD's views, and accordingly complied with his request.

Before the battle took place, Mr. WARD was satisfied that he could do nothing at the Pei-ho, and he would immediately have returned to Shanghai, but that the Russian Minister, with whom we had been directed to confer before leaving the Gulf, strenuously urged him to remain, at least, where a communication could reach him from the Governor-General, who, he was sure, in the event of the forts being taken, would at once call upon Mr. WARD.

To meet these views, and at the same time to obtain the earliest intelligence from Shanghai, Mr. WARD requested the Commodore to go down to Chufoo, 200 miles below Pei-ho, and there to await the course of events—dispatching the *Saginaw* at once to Shanghai, to bring up the mail and a report of the condition of this place. On the 21st, the *Saginaw* returned to Chufoo, with the news that Shanghai was threatened by the rebels, and that the people were in great alarm. Mr. WARD immediately left the *Hartford*, in which Commodore STRIBLING hastened back to Shanghai, while the *Saginaw* steamed up to the Pei-ho with our Minister, who felt it necessary to communicate to the Russian Minister the reasons which compelled him to leave the Gulf before the time he had appointed. The Russian Minister expressed great regret at his withdrawal, but Mr. WARD could not be induced to delay his return. Such was his speed, indeed, that the *Saginaw* was here again on the same day that the *Hartford* arrived. They found everything here as quiet as they had left it—the people having been disturbed only by their fears. The rebels had, indeed, approached the city, but not one foreigner had been in any manner injured or molested by them. Indeed, they had the impression that the foreigners would welcome them—an impression derived from our own people, who went among them, selling them *arms* and opium, and who, to secure a good reception for themselves and their wares, *lied* about the condition of things in Shanghai.

I have been particular in this notice of Mr. WARD's movements, because it has been reported here that the last mail took out some communications reflecting upon him. The report excited no little indignation, for the general, and with the exception of the writer of those communications, I believe, the universal feeling here is, that Mr. WARD deserved gratitude for his prompt efforts to serve us, rather than censure for his unavoidable absence. The writer of those communications is known here to have been a clerk in the employment of a house which makes no secret of its opposition to the present Administration and its employes in general. In this case, however, they have shown themselves just and honorable men, giving full credit to Mr. WARD's promptness, and expressing strongly their displeasure at the officious correspondent who has sent such false impressions home. It is said that they would have shown that displeasure in a very summary and serious manner had not our good-natured Minister interceded for the man who had done his best to injure him. It is a pity that our Press can be influenced thus by men who have no opportunity to obtain correct information, and who, having no reputation to lose, risk nothing by misrepresentation.

PERSONAL.

—Col. McRae, of North Carolina, had his pocket picked at Goldsboro, a few days ago. He succeeded in detecting the culprit, and on telegraphing to this City for information concerning the rogue, whom it was suspected was a New-Yorker, found that he had caught a notorious pick-pocket, known here by the name of "David Nobles."

—Mr. Hitchins had his thumb blown off by the premature explosion of a cannon, at Middleport, when the Republicans there were celebrating their victory, and two other men, Messrs. Smith and Murray, were so seriously injured that there is little hope of their recovery. A similar accident at Albion resulted in serious injuries to three individuals.

—Hon. Wm. Pennington, of New-Jersey, is talked of as a probable member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. The large vote which he polled in his District—beating Mr. Perry by over 600 majority in the County—is considered a strong argument in favor of assigning him some post of trust and honor.

—The postmaster in Orange, N. J., Mr. Baldwin, has come to the unpleasant conclusion that there is a deficit of $2,900 in his account. His sureties have had Mr. Terhune placed in charge of the office.

—Hon. C. H. Larabee, M. C. from Wisconsin, a few days ago fell through the floor of his flouring mill at Horicon, and sustained severe, but not fatal, injuries.

—A slave in Charleston, S. C., has earned, by over-work, in the last five years, $2 500, but refuses to buy his liberty, preferring to live in bondage.

—Ex-President Pierce visited the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard on Monday, and was honored with a national salute.

—Judge Eccleston, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, is lying dangerously ill at Chestertown.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Vanderbilt.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ITALY.

Crowning Victory by the Garibaldian Troops.

RESULT OF THE VOTE ON ANNEXATION.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

Probable Termination of the China War.

The United States mail steamship *Vanderbilt*, P. E. LEFEVRE Commander, from Havre on the 7th, and Southampton on the following morning, arrived at this port yesterday.

Among the passengers by the *Vanderbilt* are Commodore STOCKTON, U. S. N., and family; RICHARD TEN BROECK, Esq., and family, and an operatic troupe, including Signora LOTTI DE LA SANTA, on their way to Havana.

The news by the *Vanderbilt* is important. On the 3d of November the Piedmontese crossed the Garigliano, and gained a great victory over the Bourbon forces. The Royalists were attacked in front by the troops, and in flank by the Sardinian fleet. There were 11,000 prisoners taken at Capua. The Bourbon army is totally defeated. No particulars of the action are yet received.

The King, VICTOR EMANUEL, was to enter Naples on the 6th inst. GARIBALDI was in the capital on the 3d.

The voting in Naples on the annexation question had resulted in 1,302,064 ayes and 10,312 noes.

Large quantities of stores and war *materiel* had arrived in Rome for the use of the French army.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* says:

"It is remarked that, according to the recent news from Venice, the Austrians have suddenly ceased to send troops and ammunition towards the Lombard frontier."

We read in the Vienna correspondence of the London *Times*:

"Positive information has been given me that neither Prince FRANCIS LIECHTENSTEIN nor Count CLAM refused to serve under Gen. VON BENEDEK. It is said that an attempt is about to be made to induce the Bund to declare that the possession of the Quadrilateral by Austria is necessary to the security and well-being of Germany."

The leading article of the *Patrie* of the 3d inst. insists strongly upon the necessity both of augmenting the French Army in Syria to a larger force, and prolonging its occupation for a longer term than is limited by treaty.

The Prince of Wales had not arrived on the 7th—eighteen days since he left Portland. The Royal Squadron were hourly expected, and the steam-tender *Avon* was on the lookout near the Eddystone. The town of Portsmouth was thrown into great excitement on the 4th by a royal salute from the garrison, and the report that the Prince's Squadron was in sight, but the salute was in honor of the late victory on the Pei-ho.

The *Times* says: "Paragraphs have lately made the round of the newspapers, both in this country and abroad, on the subject of a supposed engagement between the Princess ALICE and Prince LOUIS of Hesse-Darmstadt. We believe that these announcements are at least premature."

Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER died on the 6th inst.

It is said that Lord DUNDONALD will be buried in Westminster Abbey.

About 300 members of the Pope's Irish Brigade arrived in Dublin from Cork on the evening of the 3d inst.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Total Defeat of the Bourbon Army.

The following official telegrams contain the only particulars that have been received of the last great victory of the Italian people:

NAPLES, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The Piedmontese army, under the command of King VICTOR EMANUEL, has gained a brilliant victory on the other side of the Garigliano. The Bourbon army, attacked in front with great spirit by the troops, and in flank by the fleet, dispersed, leaving in our hands tents, wagons, stores, and a very large number of prisoners.

Gen. SONNAZ pursued the enemy, and afterwards occupied Mola and positions commanding Gaeta.

King VICTOR EMANUEL enters Naples to-day.

The number of prisoners taken at Capua was 11,000.

TURIN, Sunday, Nov. 4.

Yesterday our troops, commanded by King VICTOR EMANUEL, attacked and dispersed the Bourbon army beyond the Garigliano. Tents, wagons and an immense number of prisoners were left in our possession. Gen. SONNAZ has occupied Mola di Gaeta and other positions above the city.

SESSA, Monday evening, Nov. 5.

A large body of Bourbon troops remain outside the fortress of Gaeta.

These troops have sent a proposal to surrender to Gen. FANTI.

From the London Times, Nov. 5.

"Total defeat of the Bourbon army," and "one million three hundred thousand votes in favor of annexation to Sardinia." These are stubborn facts before which even Emperors must bow. Nothing strikes the ordinary man who has only a newspaper to supply him with facts, and common sense to guide his judgment on them, more than the strange notions which Princes and Ministers, with every light of experience and every artifice of statecraft at their command, continually form respecting the course of events. Take, for instance, the most astute and most successful politician of the continent,—the French Emperor. He has shown himself a consummate master of human affairs, he has thwarted and overthrown a succession of opponents, and those who enter the lists with him must look well to their armor, nor expose even a crevice to his lance's point. And yet it was this subtle ruler who originated the scheme of an Italian Confederation, with the Pope at its head—a political scheme so impracticable as to have been received at first with incredulity, changing, when the news was confirmed into anger or derision. Those who look on at the game are proverbially able to see more clearly than the players, and it may be our comparative indifference to the results which makes us free from the clouds which sometimes obscure Imperial perceptions. Evidently the passions of these great personages are so strong as continually to blind them; they do not know the strength of the stream which bears them and all European affairs in a certain destined course, and against which Cabinets and Envoys, and even powerful armies, in vain struggle. A Continental autocrat can do much, but it is within certain limits. He may bring prosperity or ruin to the regions over which he rules; he may strengthen or overthrow his own illustrious house; he may keep his neighbors in alarm, or leave them contented and happy to the arts of peace; but these are only eddies in the great current, and whether he will or not, the tide which has set in towards the assertion of freedom and nationality in Europe must flow on, carrying with it him and all his apparatus of coercion.

The union of Italy under one crown is now plainly an inevitable event. The overwhelming majorities in favor of annexation to Sardinia, and the still more overwhelming battalions of VICTOR EMANUEL, have now settled that point. The Bourbon despot has now little more than the ground he stands on to call his own. As no single will has produced the movement, no single will can arrest it. Were even Austria to gain a temporary success, in a few years the strife must commence again. The seed of liberty has been sown broadcast over the Italian Peninsula; it has taken root, and the country is overrun with it. It may be said, with truth, that in no town, even in Venetia, are there to be found a dozen families who do not desire to be joined to the Italian Kingdom, and who would not be ready to drive the last Austrian out of their country. The future of that empire in her dearly-kept province is now easily to be read.

It needs no prophetic vision to see the white coats slowly and sullenly marching out of Verona, and abandoning, amid the suppressed excitement of the people, the fortifications lately finished at such enormous cost at Venice. If we see this, we can well imagine that the Czar ALEXANDER and his Minister see it too, and that, refracted and distorted by all sorts of pedantic mediums, it at last reaches the perceptions of the Prussian Cabinet. In fact, every one can see the hopelessness of a new campaign in Italy, except the provoked and vindictive Sovereign who is longing to undertake it. That FRANCIS JOSEPH was ready for this mad act there can be little doubt, and that he went to Warsaw to seek for sympathy, if not help, is equally certain. But how he could have expected the Russian and Prussian Courts to countenance his schemes passes the comprehension of ordinary observers. It is a happy thing for the world that the Northern Powers are more suited for defence than aggression, and do not easily bring their legions to the assault of free States. Of late Russia, the most formidable of them, has received a deadly wound, and would hardly step beyond her frontiers to support the most faithful of allies or the most cherished of causes. Austria has done nothing to deserve such a sacrifice, nor are the Bourbon throne and the sovereignty of the Pope institutions which very much attract the Russian people. We say the Russian people, for there is a public opinion in the empire, which has of late made itself felt, which the Czar is inclined to respect, and which his counselors are too wise to thwart. This opinion has been all along very adverse to Austria. The quarrel between the two empires on the subject of the Turkish war has really been not so much the doing of statesmen as of society in general. The Russian people, high and low, have resented the supposed perfidy of Vienna, and have worked themselves into an antipathy to everything Austrian which is far from having subsided. The political philosopher may draw some encouragement to believe in Russian progress from the fact that the people have learned to hate as heartily as if they were civilized. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has notoriously made himself conspicuous in the utterance of Anti-Austrian opinions, and, so far as a Russian statesman can consistently do so, he has encouraged the Italian revolution. We fully believe that, from the Czar downwards, there is not one Russian in a hundred who does not rejoice secretly that Austria should be humbled by the success of her bold and pertinacious enemy. Only the fear that a break-up of the Austrian Empire might bring the revolution to his own frontiers has induced the Czar to accept the proposals for a reconciliation. Policy has got the better of inclination, and, if Austria had been willing to offer a heavy bribe, she might possibly have obtained some halting and ungracious concession to her views.

But FRANCIS JOSEPH, though meditating conquest on the Po, is not forgetful of his interests on the Danube. It has always been the wish of those who, like ourselves, would gladly see a strong and prosperous State in Central Europe, that Austria would look eastward, and, resigning all hope of coercing the Italians, would undertake the task of developing and civilizing her Slavic and Rouman provinces. It may be that the Emperor looks forward to influence in this direction as an indemnity for his losses in Italy, and sees in the Treaty of Paris a security for himself not less than for the Sultan. Or the pride of the Hapsburg may revolt from the indignity of renouncing for his private advantage, the stipulations of a treaty not five years old, and which, in some of its parts, was adopted on his own suggestion. Both Austria and Prussia are understood to have declined acceding to any proposals for the modification of the Treaty of 1856, GORTSCHAKOFF and RECHBERG having at their first interview, it is said, allowed their zeal to hurry them into some warmth of expression. This result might have been foreseen by any one even moderately acquainted with the state of Europe. It is plain that Russia will not help her ally without driving a hard bargain, and Austria, being free to fight or not, will prefer inactivity to success at such a cost. There certainly do remain behind considerations to which we may some day have more particularly to direct attention. The tide of revolution in 1848 broke in vain, as the Emperor NICHOLAS boasted, on the granite of holy Russia, but it may turn out that the present flood is strong enough to wash away the projections of this solid formation. If current reports be not wholly incorrect, the Emperor ALEXANDER has been much startled by the attitude of the Poles, who, on his visit to Warsaw, received him with a coolness which he fancied highly significant. Having relaxed much of the strictness of his father's rule, and given the Poles a liberty to which they had been unaccustomed, the Czar, in the regular course of things, might have expected a favorable reception. But the silence of the population has, it seems, only tended to confirm suspicions that were abroad before his visit. That the Poles are unquiet, and that the movement is instigated from support in a powerful quarter, is said to be the belief of St. Petersburg. Should these suspicions prove correct, the three Princes may draw closer together, *but it will, we think, be long before they take the field in such a cause as the Austrian dominion in Italy.*

The Vote for Annexation.

From the London Times.

We have received the following telegram from our Naples correspondent:

NAPLES, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The *plébiscite* has been declared to-day. The votes are:

Ayes (*si*)	1,302,064
Noes	10,312

The prisoners from Capua, 9,000 in number, are arriving without their arms.

Naples is *en fête*.

PERUGIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

The voting on the question of annexation has commenced.

The concourse of people at the urns is extraordinary.

Notwithstanding the French occupation and the presence of Pontifical Gendarmes, the inhabitants of several communes in the province of Viterbo are hastening to vote for annexation.

TURIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The returns received of the voting in Umbria and the Marches give very satisfactory results.

Perfect order and enthusiasm prevails everywhere.

Confiscation of the Ex-King's Property.

The *Official Gazette* of Naples publishes the following important decree:

Considering that on that deplorable day, the 15th of May, 1848, the Government of the Bourbons violated every agreement to which it had sworn, filled the city with terror and blood, and for the authority of the law substituted tyranny and violence; considering that the Government which emerged from that civil catastrophe raged with fearful pertinacity for the course of twelve years, not leaving inviolate even the sanctuary of justice and of families, so that honorable men and lovers of their country were condemned to criminal penalties, prisons were peopled with victims and a large number of citizens compelled to abandon the State, and take refuge in friendly Italian and foreign lands; considering that the losses and evils produced by such brutal tyranny were immense; considering that it is a debt of justice worthy of an Italian and free Government to compensate, as far as possible, the losses suffered for the cause which now triumphs,—it is decreed that from the rents confiscated from the Bourbons and placed at the disposal of the State the sum of six millions of ducats shall be distributed with due consideration to the political victims of the 15th of May, 1848, of these continental provinces, &c.

G. GARIBALDI.

The Warsaw Conferences.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL NOTE.

Count RECHBERG has addressed a circular note on the Warsaw interview to the representatives of Austria abroad.

This note states that the object of the interview was to bind more closely the personal and friendly relations of the three Princes present, and to concert the principles for the regulation of their conduct in case of certain eventualities.

Count RECHBERG, without entering upon any details as to the nature of the arrangements concluded, announces a perfect understanding was established.

He, however, makes it clearly understood that *non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon*, and that, although anxious to support the principles of order and the balance of power in Europe, *the three Northern Courts would do nothing which might provoke a war.*

Return of the Pope's Irish.

Correspondence of the London Times.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The "Brigade," as already anticipated, is dead and done for, to all reasonable intents and purposes, and we hear now only faint echoes from afar of the "tumultuous greetings" with which the heroes are being welcomed as they reach their several unions and electoral divisions throughout the country. Dublin, at all events, is well rid of them. For two mortal nights our leading streets were given up to the dominion of a mob. At the police offices yesterday a few "sympathizers" were brought up and fined in trifling penalties for such peccadilloes as window-breaking and smashing the hats of those who dared to remain covered while the soldiers of the Church went by in rhythmic march sublime. "Finis" is now written in the book which recordeth the doings of the last Irish Brigade.

From the London Times.

The Irish Brigade went forth, it will be remembered, with a general defiance of the law under which they live, to fight the battles of the Pope, and rivet his fetters upon a miserable and heavily-oppressed people, who had never done them harm, but on whom they sought to inflict the most grievous of injuries. They complain, as well they may, that they received little kindness or assistance from the people of the country—a complaint about as reasonable as would be that of a locust wondering why he was not more acceptable to the people of the land which he devastates. The numbers of the Brigade were thinned; many, as our readers know, returned speedily to Ireland, bringing with them an evil report of the Government which they went to serve; others fell in quarrels which, after the fashion of the nation, they had picked with their comrades from a disinterested love of a row; others were shot and flogged by Gen. LAMORICIERE for certain deviations from military discipline; but those who survived these casualties encountered no others. They might meet death in other shapes, but not on the field of battle. They had to contend, they say, against overpowering numbers and invincible artillery. The preservation of their lives under circumstances so absolutely appalling they represent as miraculous, perhaps falling into an error not uncommon with very pious persons, of exaggerating Divine and underrating human agency. To sing "Non nobis" after a victory, is usual and becoming; but "Non nobis" after a defeat, in which everybody's blood flowed like water except that of the devoted Irish, is, to say the least of it, audacious. After prodigies of valor, in which the killed and the wounded can only be discovered by a microscopic examination, the Irish somehow or other became prisoners of war, and have been sent back to their native country. The ladies of France, we are told, asked them for their buttons, as memorials of so much heroism in so good a cause; but, with this single exception, we are not aware that their path through Italy and France was anywhere strewn with laurels. In Ireland it was determined to give them a grand reception. Committees were formed and money was subscribed, and the hour of their approach was anxiously waited for. There appears in all this to have been a double object. The friends of the Pope in Ireland felt that mischief enough had been done by the complaints of his Government and treatment which were brought back by his discontented mercenaries. It was determined to anticipate this, to catch the returning heroes before they had time to communicate any of their woes to profane ears, and by fair words and good treatment to prevail upon them, if possible, to say nothing which could be used against the Papal Government. So anxious were the Committee to effect this object, that they slept at Queenstown on the night preceding the day on which the Brigade was expected, with strict orders to be called instantly if the steamer appeared in sight. It came next morning, and, after a good deal of cheering and embracing, the men were distinctly warned to say nothing that could be used to the detriment of the Pope. As this warning was attended with the present of a new suit of clothes, the solid comforts of a succession of good meals, and a railway ticket, we cannot doubt that it would be effectual.

The second object, no doubt, was to make the best of a very bad business by carrying off the whole affair in a blaze of popular enthusiasm, and then getting rid of the Brigade as speedily as possible. This was really pushed to an extent and accomplished with an audacity which are hardly credible. Our readers must take our word for what we say, for the columns of no paper on earth could contain the torrent of balderdash poured forth on the occasion. The men marched through Cork and through Dublin amid the highest popular enthusiasm. They attended Divine service, where an appropriate sermon was preached in their honor. They were told by one of the clerical orators that "the Irish Brigade dies, but does not surrender;"—rather a bold figure of speech to address to some hundreds of men, every one of whom had surrendered with an ease and alacrity which left no room for threatening them with the alternative of death! The Franco-Belge Battalion at Castel Fidardo really did prefer death to surrender, and bravely perished in defence of the bad cause they had adopted. The Irish on the same occasion came off almost unscathed. What bitter mockery to attribute to these men heroism which they saw exerted by others before their eyes, only that they might avoid its dangers and its glories by a base and tame submission, which did not even color its cowardice by the slightest effusion of blood? Should it ever be the fate of Ireland to receive back the shattered remains of a corps which has really signalized itself by that contempt of life when weighed against dishonor which is the highest merit of a soldier, what honor can she bestow upon them which she has not already lavished on these detected poltroons, who had not the heart to shed a drop of their blood for the miserable cause to which, now that they have helped to ruin it by their cowardice, they in the midst of admiring thousands profess their devotion? Ireland is bankrupt of recompense, for she can give nothing to bravery exerted in the best cause which has not been contaminated by being lavished upon cowardice in the worst.

It has been thought prudent frequently in war to overlook gross misconduct on the field of battle, partly from an unwillingness to admit that such things are and partly in the hope that the character which has been lost on one occasion may be recovered on another. But for the priesthood, and at least many thousands of the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland, to lend themselves deliberately to this monstrous falsehood—to adorn cowardice with the reward of valor, and, in defiance of the evidence of their senses, which show them that these Papal recruits have surrendered without a scratch to Italian Generals and armies, to persist in loading them with the most exaggerated praises, is really such a stretch of impudence as we verily believe has never been attempted since the beginning of the world. The recreants of our old plays—Parolles, that gallant "ancient" Pistol, Bobadil, and Bessus—strut and swagger till their cowardice is detected by the test of danger; but no one ever ventured to represent a scene so unnatural as an unmasked dastard crowned by the reward of valor. What the imagination could not have conceived, bigotry and folly have actually performed, but not for long. These heroes were literally heroes of a day. In less than twenty-four hours Ireland arose from the dust in which she had prostrated herself before the most abject and contemptible object which could be presented to her, and at once expiated her folly and confessed her penitence by dismissing and forgetting these make-believe warriors.

Death of Sir Charles Napier.

From the London Times.

The group of illustrious men who came into the world in the same decade with the French Revolution is fast dying out. The survivors of that epoch are now more than threescore and ten years of age, and very few of them are left. To-day we have to chronicle the departure of one more of the small group—Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER. It has often been our duty in the later years of his life to speak plainly of the gallant old Admiral, but in anything that may have fallen from us we hope that we have never forgotten his real merits. These were of no mean order, and fairly entitle him to the admiration and gratitude of his countrymen. In his name is summed up all that he was. A NAPIER is a man possessed of high spirits, immense courage, great ingenuity, prodigious egotism, and a critical or theoretical faculty which incites to deeds of astounding audacity. And so another NAPIER, another of the "Ready, aye ready," school, is gone. We shall never more see his ruddy, jolly countenance twitching under his broadbrim, as in his blue coat and white trowsers he trudged down to the House heavily burdened with a speech on the sorrows of the Navy. He has fired his last gun; he is gone to the haven of his rest. We will forget long speeches and wordy letters, to remember him only as he was in his prime—the daring and the brilliant captain.

He was born at Merchistoun-hall, in the County of Stirling, on the 6th of March, 1786. His family trace their descent from the celebrated inventor of logarithms. His father, after whom he was named, was the second son of FRANCIS, the fifth Lord NAPIER. He entered the navy at the age of 13 as a volunteer, and served on board a great variety of vessels, from sloops to flagships, on many different stations, from the North Sea to the Mediterranean, and from the Mediterranean to the West Indies. These were the mighty Nelson days, but it was not Sir CHARLES NAPIER's good fortune to be engaged in any of the great naval battles for which the early part of the present century is renowned. Our cruisers, however, were on every sea, and NAPIER had not a few opportunities of distinction in fighting single vessels of the enemy, in cutting out merchantmen, and in attacking West Indian islands, such as St. Thomas and Martinique. In an action with a French corvette of 22 guns he had his thigh broken by a shot. In the attack upon Martinique he won great applause for his temerity in scaling the ramparts with but five men, and planting the Union Jack on Fort St. Edward. He won promotion as well as applause for his conduct in a subsequent affair, when he assisted Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE (now a well known name) in chasing three French ships-of-the-line, and in capturing one of them—a 74. He pressed the enemy so hard, and did them so much damage, that his Commander made him Captain at once, and the Admiralty were not slow to confirm the appointment. The next that we hear of him is in the Peninsula, amusing himself in the campaign with his cousins GEORGE, CHARLES and WILLIAM NAPIER. Here "Black Charles," as he was called by his cousins, saw a good deal of land fighting—was, indeed, talking to the other CHARLES when a bullet entered the nose of the latter, lodged in the jaw, and shattered the bone. In November, 1810, CHARLES JAMES NAPIER writes to his mother, "'Black Charles' is a queer fellow as ever crossed me, and as honest a one," and then he gives the copy of a letter which the queer fellow, on quitting the army, addressed to the First Lord of the Admiralty:

SIR: My leave of absence is just out. I don't think it worth remaining here, for I expect you will give me a ship, as I am almost tired of campaigning, which is a rum concern.
C. N.

The result of this appeal was an appointment to the *Thames*, 32. In this vessel, and in the *Euryalus*, we find him performing many signal services, silencing batteries, landing troops, capturing merchantmen and whole fleets of gunboats, driving on shore vessels which he could not capture, and finally operating with distinguished ability against Baltimore with a division of boats under his orders.

When the peace came NAPIER, like many another gallant spirit, found himself condemned to inactivity. After fourteen years' waiting he found employment again in *Galatea*, on the Portuguese coast, and it was in this period of his life that he first acquired a great position before the public. In performing his service for the British Government he became interested in the affairs of Portugal, and ventured both to express his opinion as to the feasibility of certain operations and to exert himself in the cause of Don PEDRO. Considerable sympathy was felt in this country for Don PEDRO, and an expedition under Capt. SARTORIUS left the Thames in support of his claims. Eventually the command of the expedition devolved on Capt. NAPIER, who succeeded in vanquishing the fleet of Don MIGUEL. He encountered this fleet, consisting of two line-of-battle ships and two frigates, besides several corvettes, brigs, and a xebeque on the 3d of July, 1833. He attacked at once, and brought the action to a speedy close by boarding the enemy from his flag-ship. Short as the conflict was, it was decisive, for both the ships of the line, one of the frigates, and one of the corvettes, remained in his possession. He was thanked for an exploit which placed the Queen upon the throne, was honored with the title of Viscount CAPO SAN VINCENTE, and was appointed Admiral-in-Chief of the Portuguese fleet. NAPIER, however, was dissatisfied with subsequent dealings which he had with the Government, and especially with the reduction of the fleet, and he soon quitted the Portuguese service in disgust. He had earned so much distinction, however, that it was not difficult for him to find employment in England. He was in 1839 appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, under Sir ROBERT STOPFORD, and he came in for some fighting on the Syrian coast. He is a very prominent figure in the storming of Sidon, in the defeat of IBRAHIM PASHA among the mountains of Beyrout, and most glorious of all is the reduction of Acre. Sir CHARLES NAPIER among the mountains of Beyrout would no doubt again be described by his cousin as "the queerest fellow he ever came across," and as he led the British tars, riding an ass, covered with a great straw hat, wielding a huge stick and followed by his dog Pow, he raised many a laugh. But if NAPIER on land cut a queer figure, he appeared in a different light on his native element. The attack on Acre was a very brilliant affair, in which he won golden opinions, though it must be remembered that he was only second in command, and that to Sir ROBERT STOPFORD belongs at least some of the credit which Sir CHARLES seemed inclined to appropriate entirely to himself. We are not now going to open up a controversy which has long since been exhausted. The Admiral accused the Commodore for disobeying orders, and the Commodore blamed the Admiral for want of alacrity. It is enough to say that the storming of Acre was at once a great military and a great political event, and that NAPIER on his part more than justified his reputation for dash and daring. He was made a Knight Commander of the Bath, and shortly afterwards, on his return to England, he was appointed to the command of the Channel Fleet.

It was now that he began to work his critical faculty. He exposed many naval abuses, and he suggested not a few reforms, some of which he had the good fortune to see adopted before he died; but he carried these attacks too far, and rendered his suggestions of doubtful value through the personality of style which he exhibited in common with his cousins. It is not wise in an Admiral who hopes for employment to accuse one Minister of effrontery, to sneer at another as a fool, and to treat of all with asperity. It is not wise in any man to reduce a great public question to a contest of personalities, to be perpetually complaining that his merits are not recognized, and to insist upon it that the neglect of his suggestions is to be explained by the spitefulness of opponents. This, however, Sir CHARLES NAPIER was too frequently in the habit of doing, and he did it to the very last. When the Russian war broke out all the indiscretions of his pen and tongue were forgotten, and, with much effervescence of champagne at the Reform Club, he was appointed to the command of the Baltic Fleet. With what result? We need not repeat the story of what he did *not* accomplish. We are content in this moment of sorrow to take his cousin Sir WILLIAM NAPIER's estimate of what he did accomplish: "He caused the thirty sail composing the powerful Russian fleet to shrink like rats into their holes; he took Bomarsund, caused Hango to be blown up, interrupted the Russian commerce, and for six months kept in a state of inaction certainly 80,000 or 90,000 good troops. He restored and enlarged the knowledge of the Gulf of Finland to navigation; ascertained what large vessels can do there, and what they cannot do; when they can act alone, when with troops, and when gunboats can be used with effect. He carried out an ill-manned, undisciplined fleet; he brought back unharmed a well-organized, well-disciplined one, with crews exercised in gunnery and seamanship—in fine, a fleet now really what it was falsely called when it started—that is to say, one of the most irresistible that ever floated on the ocean, for all legitimate purposes of naval warfare." As usual, Sir Charles got into difficulties with his superiors, and he was not intrusted a second time with the command of the fleet. There were fierce recriminations, which had better now be forgotten. Sir CHARLES consoled himself for the loss of the Baltic fleet by becoming a second time the representative of a metropolitan borough in Parliament. He was an ardent Radical, after his hearty honest fashion, and as such had in 1841, after his Acre exploit, recommended himself to the electors of Marylebone. After the Baltic cruise he won the sweet voices of Southwark, in the representation of which borough his death creates a vacancy. The fatigues of the recent session proved too much for even his iron frame. About ten days since he was seized with dysentery, and, though the progress of the disease seemed checked at first, he suffered a relapse, and died yesterday morning, at his residence in Hampshire. In private life he was revered and respected as a tender father and a faithful friend.

THE CHINA WAR.

Important Dispatch from Lord Elgin.

The following is the latest dispatch received from Lord ELGIN, and is published, with others relating to the affair on the Pei-ho, in the London journals. It will be observed that his Excellency had reached Tien-tsin, from which we presume that he intended to proceed to Peking in advance of the army. The dispatch is as follows:

STEAM-SLOOP GRANADA, TIEN-TSIN, Aug. 26, 1860.
(Received Nov. 2, 8:15 P. M.)

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that I arrived last night at this place.

My dispatches inclose translations of several communications which I have received from the Chinese functionaries.

A perusal of these various documents will, I think, *satisfy your Lordship that the Emperor of China desires peace, although he has not quite yet made up his mind to concede all that I am instructed to demand. His reluctance to do so will no doubt be surmounted in good time.*

Vice-Admiral HOPE and Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. GRANT have exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the calamities of war from falling with severity on the peaceable inhabitants of the country. This course is recommended by policy, as well as by humanity; for here, as in other parts of China, the people, when unmolested, prove to be the most useful purveyors for the wants of the army.

The Cavalry Brigade, consisting of two squadrons of King's Dragoon Guards, and FANE's and PROBYN's Horse, with STIRLING's 6-pounder Battery, have just arrived. They performed the journey from Pei-ho to this place by land. Mr. WADE, who, at my request, accompanied them, reports that their march has been most prosperous; that the people, though greatly alarmed at their appearance, took heart when they found that they were not maltreated, and offered readily for sale such supplies as the country affords.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir HOPE GRANT has found a suitable encampment for them in the vicinity of the town.

The persons (gentry of this place) who were appointed to procure supplies for SAN KOLINSIN's army have, at Mr. PARKES' instance, undertaken to perform that service for us. I have, &c.,

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.

The Lord JOHN RUSSELL, &c.

With this dispatch the London *Times* appears to be greatly dissatisfied, and makes the following comments:

"We confess ourselves to be utterly disappointed with the conduct of our diplomacy in this affair, so far as it has yet been indicated by the fragments of dispatches to which we are now treated. It is not thus that a permanent peace is to be obtained with China. We went to China thus strong in arms, not in order to obtain a treaty alone, but in order to punish a perfidy as well. If we have aught of manly honor in our policy, we went there to inflict punishment, not upon the wretched soldiery whom we found defending the mud-banks upon the sea-coast, nor upon the poor trembling underlings who in their duplicity were but obeying the orders they had received from their superiors, and who were acting under fear of immediate ruin; we went there to strike at the directing head in which the treachery from which we suffered was planned, and to humiliate in the face of the Empire the Government which had perfidiously shed the blood of our countrymen. To this end there was but one proper course, and that course was to refuse to accept again promises which already have proved so worthless: sternly to refuse, instead of eagerly to solicit, all overtures for peace until the avenging army had reached the walls of Peking, and there to exact the most public apologies for the breach of faith publicly committed, and public assurances that the treaty of Tien-tsin should be faithfully fulfilled. This, with the smart of the payment of the expenses of the war—which in no other way will ever be obtained—would be at once humane, honorable, and effective. Such a signal humiliation would be felt to the uttermost ends of the great Empire. It could not be explained away or falsified, and all China would come to know that the Emperor himself had no choice in this matter, and that the only safe policy was to keep faith with foreigners. That course was open to Lord ELGIN. He had an army and a fleet behind him which could carry him from one end of China to the other. He had plenty of time for his work, for when Lord MACARTNEY quitted Peking, in October, the weather had only just begun to be pleasantly cool. Will he use his opportunity? We can but hope he may. But what honor will this expedition bring if it should end only in the battering down a Chinese fortification? What advantage will the Embassy secure if it results only in a ratification of the Treaty of Tien-tsin? The treaty itself has been broken; of what greater value can be a ratification condescendingly granted to an Ambassador who may or may not be subjected to any amount of indignities and delays? What success can be deserved by an Ambassador who should choose to go up as a suppliant to an insolent enemy, and who should willingly leave behind him the army which ought to be around him to give weight to his mission, and to impress upon the people of Peking his country's power? If Lord ELGIN has really acted thus, he is as inveterate a Chinaman as old YEH himself."

Fight in England for the Championship.

From the London Globe.

The long-pending fight between SAM HURST, the "Staleybridge Infant," and the renowned TOM PADDOCK having been appointed to come off yesterday, the parties interested in bringing the contest to a satisfactory issue engaged a special train on the Great Western line, and at 5 o'clock in the morning about 300 started on their eventful journey. The disgraceful scenes enacted at the Great Western Railway station, on the occasion of the last fight between MACE and BRETTLE, were prevented by means in which a posse of the Metropolitan Police took an active part, and, though the "roughs" assembled, they were treated and kept as "outsiders," so that all who meant to pay for their trip had not only opportunity but compulsion to obtain their tickets. The train started exactly at 5:10, and halted between Mortimer and Basingstoke. A move, however, was soon insisted on by the police, both BERKS and HANTS being present, (doubtless enhanced by telegraph from London,) and the train retraced its way to Reading, and thence proceeded on the Hungerford branch to Aldermaston. HURST was seconded by JEM HODGKISS and JEMMY WELSH, PADDOCK having the good offices of JERRY NOON and JEM ROBINSON. After five rounds, occupying ten minutes, the "Infant" was declared the winner. There was no knock-down blow.

The Ruin of the Grand Trunk Railway.

From the London Times.

The ruin of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has, however, other aspects besides its unfortunate connection with royalty. A vast amount of capital in this country has been in this undertaking, and its present prospects carry distress and anxiety to many a household. Unfortunately, we are not even able to ascertain the exact particulars of the case. The liabilities of the Company in England are estimated at about £2,018,000. What they are in Canada we do not know, and there seems to be no hurry in furnishing the information. It seems only too plain that the revenue derived from the working of the line falls lamentably short of the charges which it has to meet, and the only remedy which is even suggested by the English Directors is another application to the Canadian Parliament for fresh assistance to the undertaking. Restricting ourselves, then, to the main facts of the obvious insolvency of the concern, we may inquire what it is that has brought down ruin on a speculation introduced by the highest commercial authorities in the City of London, vigorously supported by the local Parliament, connected at this moment in every possible way with several of the leading members of the Canadian Government, and combining apparently to an unpracticed eye all the elements of the most perfect security and the most brilliant success. It is not difficult to see the causes which led to this failure. In the first place, during the six or seven months from May to November or December, during which the navigation of the St. Lawrence is open, the railway has to compete with the finest and cheapest water communication in the world, all the difficulties of which have been removed by the magnificent works of the Rideau and Welland Canals. Canada is as yet a thinly peopled country, and one the principal exports of which consist of very bulky articles, such as corn and timber. This was alone an almost insuperable difficulty, but this difficulty would have been much diminished had the line been carried inland, where it would have opened up a new country on both sides of it, instead of skirting, as it does, the very edge of the water, so that the train and the steamer may run for hundreds of miles in sight of each other. Again, Quebec and Montreal are situated both on the north side of the St. Lawrence, while the railway that connects them is carried through a wild forest on the southern side. The result is that from Quebec to the railway passengers must pass over the ice in Winter, while Montreal is connected with the line by a gigantic bridge two miles long, which has cost the Company two millions, or one-sixth of the whole capital of the undertaking. Then for the six Winter months the severe climate of Canada overwhelms the line with such masses of snow that it is only at great expense and difficulty that it can be kept open at all. Another obstacle to prosperity has been that, though the trunk is in Canadian soil, its roots, if we may use the metaphor, strike fast into the United States. During the Winter months there is no outlet for traffic through British territory, and the passengers and produce of Canada are shipped and unshipped at Portland, in the State of Maine. The line is made on the broad gauge, after the pattern of the Great Western,—a very needless expense, if we look to the amount of traffic. Add to this that, considered as a road to the West, the line has had to undergo the competition of two powerful American Railways, the Erie and New-York Central, to which, perhaps, we ought to add the Railways leading to the West from Philadelphia and from Baltimore. The great advantage which the Grand Trunk possesses is the shorter voyage from England to the St. Lawrence, and this advantage is lost to it, as we have shown, during six months of the year. Some of the drawbacks that we have mentioned are inherent in the very nature of the case; others have obviously been caused by mismanagement. The line, it must be remembered, could not be made without the assent of the Canadian Parliament, and it does so happen that, though the course selected may not have been the best for the shareholders, it has by no means avoided the property of leading members of the Legislature. We also recommend a careful inquiry into the state of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway before it was purchased for the Grand Trunk. As to the terms upon which that purchase was made, and the guarantee with which it was accompanied, certain it is that, whoever may be impoverished by the fall of the Grand Trunk Railway, it has been to many a source of riches. We hope that the day may come when the history of the Grand Trunk can be fairly and impartially written, for we are sure that it will be found full of warning and instruction.

The Latest per Vanderbilt.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The *Etna*, from New-York, arrived to-day.

COTTON—The sales, to-day, will probably reach 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and for export, market closing steady, at Friday's quotations. BREADSTUFFS quiet. PROVISIONS quiet.

Arrived ship *Frank Boult*, from New-Orleans, and *Chace*, from ——.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ELECTION?

Important Action of a Board of County Canvassers—They Decline to go Beyond the Returns of Inspectors of Election—Opinions of Judge Parker and Judge Harris.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

TROY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 16, 1860.

Amid our numerous elections, it is hardly to be wondered at that on so many occasions is the vote very close between rival candidates, rendering it uncertain for a long time which of them is elected, and often requiring to ascertain this result, the allowance or rejection of defective ballots, thus leaving it practically in the hands of another tribunal than that of the voters, to elect a candidate, and transferring the choice from the people to the Board of Canvassers or the Courts. Among the most memorable of these contests will be recollected one upon a very extensive scale, in which the office of State Treasurer was claimed by JAMES M. COOK and BENJAMIN WELCH, JR. The case finally reached the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, where the action of the Board of State Canvassers was passed upon.

During the election just passed, where national results are now being so fully discussed in the columns of the TIMES, several local officers were to be chosen in this county, (Rensselaer.). Among them the position of County Treasurer was to be filled. For this office the contest was animated. The Republicans nominated as their candidate ROGER A. FLOOD, a merchant of this city and President of the Manufacturers' Bank. The Democrats and Bell-Everetts united upon OLIVER A. ARNOLD, also a merchant of Troy, although residing in the town of Schaghticoke. Rumor has it that divers sums of money were spent by these gentlemen with their colleagues, and a good story is told in reference to Grafton, a town of this county, noted for the utter venality of its electors, who make no pretence of voting except for money, and sell themselves without any reserve to the highest bidder. The "State of Grafton," as this rotten borough is called, is a hilly, rocky, barren spot, and always rolls up a heavy majority for the candidate with the largest purse. The night before election the Republicans sent out two noted political brokers, with the munificent sum of $400 in their pockets. The Democrats got wind of this; made a hasty "raise" of $500, and dispatched a war-horse of their party after the enemy. The rival politicians arrived on the ground about sunrise, and each opened a shop. "Repubs" commenced the auction by bidding $5 a vote. Democrats "saw" the five, and went two better. Their opponents bid $8, and the voters were knocked down at that price. But any arithmetic will tell you that eight into four hundred goes but fifty times; consequently over three hundred votes were in the market when the Republicans were, as they said, "busted." Then the Democratic war-horse had the game in his own hands. He bid $1 a vote, and, there being no competition, secured a rousing majority for his party, besides returning with money in his pocket, just in time to vote himself in Troy.

Political strategy like this could not be excelled,—unless the Republican dodge of greasing their ballots be considered a little ahead of this financiering—which process resulted in the opposition "pasters" remaining on the ballots till the latter got in the box and the former dried, when they "popped off" like roasted chesnuts.

But I started to give you some law, not to immortalize the "State of Grafton."

The night of election it was generally conceded that Mr. FLOOD was elected County Treasurer, in common with Congressman OLIN; and a band paid the prospective keeper of the county funds a visit and a serenade. I must do him the justice to say, however, that in his speech he admitted there was an "if;" but he returned thanks according to the custom in such cases made and provided, and went to bed, doubtless sharing the common joy felt by the Republicans in the election of LINCOLN, MORGAN and OLIN.

"Bother take these countrymen," said the Trojans; "why don't they bring in the returns!" The impossibility of ascertaining the correct result in many towns, at such a critical moment, was really annoying; "it being the custom of the country" to have their Supervisors take charge of the returns of the Inspectors of Election, and carry them in their Supervisory overcoat pockets for a week, until compelled to produce them in the capacity of County Canvassers, on the Tuesday after election. Thus the result upon County Treasurer was for a long time in doubt. The balances went alterately up and down, until at last all the returns were in, and Mr. ARNOLD (Fusion,) had 28 majority.

One of your correspondent's most pleasant personal reminiscences locates itself amid the appetizing influences of a sea-side watering-place, where a friend had made huge preparations over night for an "oyster-roast" at breakfast the next morning. But, oysters there were none at that looked-forward-to meal, so our friend, after digesting his disappointment a little while, in all honesty, and without thinking of its effect on the party, shouted to the waiter, "Well, then, bring me a glass of water." So with our Union friends. They could not have BELL or DOUGLAS for President, but they were content with electing, as a substitute, ARNOLD, for County Treasurer, and drank the local water, although the national oysters were denied them.

You have never been in Troy, Mr. TIMES, save in your "two cents a copy" capacity, therefore you need to be told that the Eighth Ward of this city is the place where Hibernia most doth congregate, and that an election in that district is a slight approach to the Fair of Donnybrook. As to the occurences at the polls last Tuesday week, there are two stories. The Republicans said during the day that the returns should be thrown out on account of the difficulty in voting; while the other side claimed that every Republican followed the newspaper advice, "vote early," and that any row in the after part of the day was simply one of Democratic factions, and diminished the Union majority. No movement was made to reject the returns until Mr. FLOOD was found to be defeated, when a well-known lawyer of this city, Mr. W. A. BEACH, told the Board of Canvassers, at their first meeting, that he proposed to impeach the election in the Eighth Ward. So the County Canvassers decided to hear counsel on both sides.

At the first session Mr. BEACH read a number of affidavits, tending to show that the Inspectors of Election had not complied with the Registry Law; that forty ballots voted for Mr. FLOOD had not been counted, and that the turbulence which characterized the election should cause the returns to be thrown out. He claimed, in the course of a very brilliant argument, that there should be some tribunal between voters and candidates, to decide whether elections had been fairly conducted or not, and to ascertain whether the returns of the Inspectors were the correct expression of the will of the people. He stated that the Board of County Canvassers had power to go beyond these returns—arguing it from general principles, and from a decision in the Court of Appeals, to the effect that any body having a duty to perform were invested with the power necessary to perform it correctly. Mr. BEACH's remarks were addressed mainly to the feelings of his hearers, and his comments upon the rowdyism which so often characterizes our elections, and the manner in which they are conducted, were truthful and worthy of attention.

At the next session of the Board "the other side" was heard. Mr. J. B. GALE, a talented lawyer of this city, read affidavits controverting those of Mr. BEACH, and rendering the charges issues of fact. Upon the law of the case he made some strong points, among them—

That the Board of County Canvassers have powers and duties prescribed by statute, and can exercise no powers other than those expressly conferred upon them.

That they cannot go behind the returns, and inquire into alleged irregularities or frauds occurring at the polls, without in effect converting themselves into a judicial tribunal, taking general jurisdiction of elections; and that if such jurisdiction is arrogated they are powerless, for they have no means at command to compel the attendance of witnesses, or otherwise to ascertain the facts as to any alleged fraud or irregularity, outside the return.

That the assumption of this power by the Board would be an outrage greater than that committed at the Eighth Ward poll, and one fatal to our elective system.

Hon. AMASA J. PARKER, of Albany, followed in a most convincing argument on the same side, confined entirely to the law of the case, claiming that every decision denied the right of the Board of Canvassers to go behind the returns of Inspectors of Election, while not a spark of authority could be found granting such power. He quoted: *Exparte* Heath, 3 Hill's Reports, 42. The People *vs.* Pease, 20 Barber's Reports, 588. The People *vs.* Storms, 5 Hill's Report, 616. The People *vs.* Cook, 14 Barber's Reports, 259. The People *vs.* Cook, 4 Selden's Reports 67.

Some of the language of the decisions quoted is worth copying.

In People *vs.* Storms, Chief Justice NELSON says:

"In conclusion, I would add, that it is the duty of Courts to restrain the doings of Canvassers of Election strictly within the limits of the authority under which they act. It requires no great forecast to see that if they are allowed to pass this boundary, and to vary the result by the introduction of extraneous matters, the success of a candidate will not depend so much upon the number of votes received, as upon the ingenuity and skill of the Canvassers."

In the People *vs.* Cook, (p. 81) WILLARD, J., says:

"The strictness with which these Boards [State and County Canvassers] should be held to the record before them, is dictated by sound policy and enlightened wisdom. Who could desire to see the close of every canvass followed by a rush of heated partisans to disprove by their testimony the estimate made by proper authority?"

Judge PARKER alluded to the case of Judge HOGEBOOM against Judge WRIGHT, when these gentlemen were opposing candidates in 1849, in the 3d Judicial district. The case, although it went to the Court of Appeals, was not reported, and Mr. BEACH had claimed it, from memory, as furnishing a precedent for his side. Judge PARKER claimed that the action of the Board of County Canvassers in registering the returns from Stephentown, in this county, and thus electing Judge WRIGHT, was never justified or sustained. But in the writ of *quo warranto* brought by Judge HOGEBOOM, the Court went behind the ballot-box, and by referees examined every voter in Stephentown. The result simply coincided with the action of the Board of Canvassers, but did not confirm it. Will not somebody write up this case?

Judge PARKER alluded to the policy of the law to throw every issue of fact into the Courts to decide upon testimony, and not settle them in other places by affidavits. In the case of KEMBLE and HASKIN, candidates for Congress in the Putnam and Westchester District, the State Canvassers decided not to look beyond the returns. Judge PARKER concluded by hoping for calm, deliberative action. This ended the arguments.

The Board of Canvassers, in this quandary, decided to take counsel of the Attorney-General; but as he was absent from Albany, they took the opinion of Judge HARRIS, of that city, an eminent jurist. He decided that the Board could not go behind the returns, in case the Inspectors allowed unregistered persons to vote, or if they believed an election had been unfairly or illegally conducted; but merely to require that the returns be made in proper form, and contain the necessary facts.

Upon this opinion the Board decided that they could not go behind the returns, and late last night awarded the certificate of election to Mr. ARNOLD, who immediately took the oath of office.

As it is claimed that this is one of the first decisions made by a Board of County Canvassers, respecting their powers and duties in this matter, it deserves to be recorded as a precedent.

—The hotel-keepers of New-York and Albany have addressed the appended note to ex-Quartermaster-Gen. Mitchell:

DEAR SIR: A number of your professional brethren are desirous of testifying their approval of your conduct in resigning a highly honorable official position, under circumstances which cannot but redound to your credit, and request that you will name the day for the purpose of enabling them to give public expression to those feelings. Awaiting your early reply, we have the honor to be,

YOUR FRIEND AND WELL-WISHER.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—For Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 611, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 809, 1021, 1511, 1509, 1525, 1527, 1531, 1535, 1537, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1091, 1461, 1453, 1439, 745, 987, 333. *Part II.*—Nos. 1678, 1426, 1004, 1926, 1928, 1930, 1932, 1932½, 1934, 1936, 1938, 1940, 1942, 1944, 1946, 1950, 1952, 1954, 1956, 1958.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 703, 222½, 937, 336½, 715, 1045, 1063, 413, 1065, 1067, 1071, 1073. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 844, 686, 696, 488, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 18, 714, 834, 522, 502.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2306, 2336, 2226, 2354, 2359, 2062, 2204, 2228, 2256, 373, 1763, 2344, 2345, 2247, 2178. *Part II*—Nos. 2184, 2077, 2198, 2290, 4629, 1870, 112, 299, 1710, 380, 381, 1863, 2105, 2109, 2212, 2289.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

HALLIGAN ACQUITTED—THE JURY OUT ALL NIGHT—SUNDAY THEATRES ON TRIAL—CASE NOT FINISHED—ARGUMENTS OF MESSRS. BRADY, CLINTON, AND ANTHON—GERMAN SHAKER CONSTITUTION.

In the case of Martin Halligan, tried on Friday for the murder of his wife, the Jury did not agree upon a verdict until 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, when they acquitted him.

The first business in this Court, before Judge GOULD, on Saturday morning, was the trial of Gustave Lindenmüller, indicted for exhibition of theatrical performances on Sunday.

Mr. Anthon, for the prosecution, opened in a brief address to the jury. He read the statute forbidding theatrical exhibitions on Sunday. Questions of law would doubtless be raised, but these were not for the jury to pass upon. They would only be required to find as a matter of fact whether or not the defendant had given such exhibitions as those forbidden by the statute.

The first witness, *Officer Henry J. Minor*, stated that on the 20th of May last he was present at Lindenmüller's garden and theatre, on the front of which was the prisoner's name, and saw a theatrical exhibition there; he did not see the prisoner there that day, but had often previously been there and seen the defendant moving about among the audience, and heard him address the audience from the stage—once on the subject whether a man might not worship God in any other place as well as in a church; on the 20th of May, (Sunday,) the play which the witness saw, at nine o'clock in the evening, was witnessed by an audience of two or three hundred people. The actors were in stage dress; the entrance to the garden was free, but an admission fee was charged at the inner door; the play on the 20th of May was entitled "The Lost Child;" there were six or eight actors, and the stage was arranged with scenes, representing forests, &c. The question, "What difference, if any, between what you saw upon the stage that evening, and what you have ordinarily seen at the theatres of this City," was objected to by the defence, on the grounds that it was leading—that it was an attempt to prove what was done elsewhere, and that the witness was not an expert. The objection was overruled; and the answer given was, "No difference whatever;" there was a curtain to the stage.

Officer *Simon Eldot* was the next witness. He testified to the same character and condition of Lindenmüller's place at Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery as the last witness; he saw, also, the same performance as Officer Minor, on the 20th of May; "The play was a kind of love piece," and witness had previously seen it played at the Stadt Theatre; the play differed in no respect from those which are played in other theatres; on the front of the theatre was Lindenmüller's name.

Mr. Frederick S. Stallknecht, the next witness, testified to having witnessed a lease from Edward Hammon to defendant, of the premises at Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery, dated April 11, 1860, which was produced in evidence. The prisoner had gone into possession of the premises; he had taken the theatre for Sunday performances, and expected to make more on Sunday than during the rest of the week; he even expected loss on the rest of the week, and thought he should get enough on Sunday to make this up. The defendant was a client of the witness. No further testimony was taken for the people.

MR. JAMES T. BRADY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. James T. Brady opened for the defence before the jury, in a brief address. In this country the general idea prevails, sanctioned by the Constitution itself, that every man may enjoy entire freedom of religious opinion. This is the especial glory of the country abroad, and the hope of those who still expect prosperity within. The Constitution of New-York also secures the same freedom of opinion. No man can be held responsible for any opinion he may entertain of this world or the next, of his own soul or the souls of others. He may express and enforce those views in any manner that he sees fit, so long as he does not fall into licentiousness, or violate moral law; and of the question whether such an extreme were reached in the present case, the jury are to decide, just as they would determine whether any expressions used were blasphemous or not. The defendant is a German, coming from a land entertaining very liberal views concerning the observance of Sunday. On the Continent of Europe Sunday is not only a day of worship, but of relaxation and amusement. The refined and the ignorant observe it in the same liberal manner. The defendant, in continuing that custom here, did not wish the community to understand him as defying the law. He, therefore, proposed to defend the present case before the jury by every legal means. If the verdict were adverse to the defendant here, the case would be taken to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals. In doing thus the defendant was not resisting the law factiously; but he designs to test its constitutionality by legal means. The law in question is one of a series of legislative acts which presumes a relation of this City towards the State, more abject than that of any conquered province which the most tyrannical despot ever ravaged. This law is applied only to New-York. They may have Sunday performances in Brooklyn, and do have them in Williamsburgh. New-York City has been singled out by the high moral sense of the State Legislature, as especially worthy of the corrective rod. No proof has been adduced to show whether the play on the 20th of May was a comedy, tragedy, burletta or ballet, or a moral drama taken wholly from the Bible. The theatre in question has been organized in furtherance of the views of a German Society under the name of the "German Shakers." The Roman Catholic Church, that of the counsel himself, celebrates its worship with organ, incense, full bands of music, and every ceremony of pomp and splendor which mortal imagination can conceive. In this community there is such a spirit of intolerance that all this would be called an idolatrous show. Counsel had even heard such epithets applied to the ceremonies of his Church, by persons who did not know of his connection therewith, owing, no doubt, he was sorry to say, to the fact that his life had given so few evidences of devotion to any religion at all.

The "German Shakers," numbering more than a hundred, believed that the best way of furthering the ends of morality and true religion, was by inculcating, through the means of the drama, the duty of adherence to right and avoidance of wrong. They have as good right to their own form of religion as the Seventh Day Baptists, the Jews, and the Shakers, have to theirs. The prosecution may suggest that the adoption of a religion in excuse for their performances, was only a trick to protect themselves from the law. But, however eloquent suspicion might be, it was not proof, and should not warp the jury's opinions.

THE TESTIMONY.

The first witness for defence was *William Volkner*. He knew the defendant, and his place of amusement. On the outside was Mr. Lindenmüller's name, and also the name of the plays nightly performed. On the day of the passage of the Sunday Law, defendant was advised to put up a sign forbidding admittance except to members of the "German Shaker Society." This was put up in German and English. A Shaker Society was formed and a Constitution drawn up, which was signed by thirty or forty persons. A President and Secretary were appointed.

Counsel here offered to put the defendant on the stand to prove the character of the Constitution. This was objected to, and the objection sustained.

Mr. Stalknecht was then put upon the stand again, and was asked to read a German paper produced, and said to be a copy of the constitution in question. Objection was made by Mr. Anthon, as he had no notice or knowledge of its contents. The objection was sustained. The offer was then renewed to prove by the defendant that the original documents had been lost, and that this was a copy thereof.

The Court however, decided that a defendant could not be called as witness upon any material point in a criminal trial. He was aware of no exception to the rule.

Mr. Volkner was then recalled, and stated that the paper produced was a copy of the Constitution of the "Shaker Association."

On cross-examination by Mr. Anthon, witness stated that he was a machinist; the only time that he ever saw the original document was a month ago; he had never compared this copy with the original, but had read them both; he had been employed as an actor by Lindenmüller in his theatre.

The next witness was *Julius Mehlhauser*. He stated that the paper produced was a copy, in his own hand, of the original document, which he thought was now at the defendant's house.

A renewed offer of Mr. Lindenmüller's testimony, and the production in evidence of the copy was made by counsel. The introduction of the prisoner's evidence was ruled against, but a translation of the copy of the constitution was admitted, the prosecution withdrawing its objection. We give it below, as a literary curiosity, and as a matter of interest in connection with the case:

Constitution of the Religious Sect called the "German Shaker Association."—The undersigned hereby form a Society for the purpose of passing the day of the week called Sunday, in a manner worthy of cultivated and thinking men; to rest from the labor of preceding days, and to gather strength for the following.

They meet together to keep Sunday religiously, with their families, to listen to the useful and serious addresses of single persons, and of several speaking together; to represent occurrences from active life, founded on morality; to counsel good, and always to practice good; to avoid evil, and with our might and strength to keep every one from evil; so to act toward our fellow-men as we wish to be treated by them, according to the words in the Bible, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

We believe in the immortality of the soul implanted within us, by the Goddess Nature. We believe in the sacred beings who, by the strength of their souls, have guided thousands to the paths of virtue and morality. We believe that the Goddess Nature, Morality and Humanity form a Trinity, before which we bow down.

We battle and work for this, our religion, by moral representation, by delineations of the light and shady sides of human live; we strive to elevate men to become noble citizens of the Universe.

We declare these, our Sunday acts, to be our religious mode of worship.

TESTIMONY RESUMED.

The next witness was *Mr. Fredrich Kranephul*: He was connected with defendant's establishment as cashier; the largest receipts were on Sundays; almost as much then as during the rest of the week together; these receipts were for admission to the place; He did not know whether or not there was a list of the members. In May last, there were about two hundred members, of which number witness was one.

The next witness was Officer *Jeremiah Wood*. He had been a spectator at Lindenmüller's place when clad in citizen's dress. He had paid the admission fee of ten cents. He was not a member of the German Shaker Association.

No further witnesses were introduced, and Mr. Clinton closed for the defence.

He first argued to the Court the unconstitutionality of the Sunday law. The decision of the Court of Appeals on the Liquor law, was quoted and applied to the present case. The Court of Appeals had decided that, although the sale of liquors resulted in vast evil to the community, that was a question for moralists, not for Courts. It was true that, though the liquor law did not deprive the owners of liquor of the possession thereof, it yet limited them to the general use which might previously have been made of it in such a manner as very much to lessen its value. In the present case, the law not only limited the general operations of the defendant's interests, but absolutely destroyed their value. It had been shown by testimony that the prisoner had hired the premises in the Bowery before the passage of the law, and had devoted it almost singly to the exhibitions of theatricals on Sunday. The law certainly would entirely destroy this interest thus vested.

The law is further unconstitutional, because, not coming within the police power of the Legislature, it is local, making that a crime in New-York which in Brooklyn is a lawful act. The Legislature has no right to say that one set of acts shall constitute murder in this City, and the same set of acts elsewhere in the State shall be manslaughter in the fourth degree. If the law may discriminate between different cities in this manner, the same principle would allow it to discriminate between different sections of the same city, and even different individuals in the same section. The law is further unconstitutional because it discriminates in favor of those who worship on one day of the week as against those who worship on another. Christianity forms no part of the law of this State, equally tolerating all sects and creeds. The idea that Christianity forms a part of the common law was derived from the connection in England of Church and State. But that idea was definitely reversed by the Constitution of this State, which removed all religious tests, and allows every man to testify in Courts, whether he be Christian, Pagan or Jew. Among the various authorities quoted by counsel was one which was cited as from "the Court of last resort" in California; to which expression the Court, with pardonable wit, appended the further explanatory ejaculation, a *state* of the "last resort." The counsel having enlarged on that part of his brief relating to questions of law, proceeded to address the jury on the question of fact, dwelling chiefly on the theory that no evidence had been adduced in proof of the theatrical character of the exhibition on the 20th of May. That transaction may have been a moral concert, allowable by law. Indeed, it may have been a mere conversation between half-a-dozen actors, about even the absence of a play. Perhaps the proprietor having determined to forego the performance, in view of the law, they may have been expressing their indignation at his act. The paucity of evidence on this point ought certainly to raise a reasonable doubt, to the benefit of which the prisoner was entitled.

THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Anthon, for the people, then summed up to the jury. A false air had been thrown around the entire case, and especially around the spirit and intent of the prosecution. This was no prosecution of a man on account of his religious views. It was a strange scene to behold, when the learned counsel who opened the defence professed devotion to religion, and in the same breath uttered the belief that this theatrical performance was an act of religious worship, when the very men who took part in it had avowed on the stand that the sole purpose for which the building had been leased, was to *make enough money on Sunday* to pay for the losses of the rest of the week. It was an insult to the common understanding, and common sense of the jurors, after this, to profess that the performance was an act of religious service.

Indeed the very existence of the Association had been accounted for by the defendant's witnesses, who had stated that when the Sunday law came into force the friends of the prisoner had advised him to form the Association, as a trick for protection against the law. It would be trenching too far upon the plainest feelings of respect for the common sense of the jury, to pursue further the refutation of the sophistry which had attempted to defend this subterfuge. So far as the legal questions raised by the defence were concerned, they would be left to the consideration of the Court without comment.

The Court remarked, that as the hour was unusually late for a jury to be detained on a Saturday afternoon, if parties would consent, the charge would be delayed till this morning, till which time the jury would take pains to avoid any discussion of the case among themselves, or listening to any remarks from others.

The Court then adjourned till this morning at 10½ o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For homicide: Daniel Finley, John McGough, Ann McGough, John Egan, William Dunnigan. For felonious assault: William Mulligan.

Court of General Sessions.

This Court opened on Saturday morning, to listen to motion in a certain case. But the counsel being at the time engaged in the Oyer and Terminer, the Court adjourned without transacting any business whatever.

In the case of Alexander Turner, tried on Friday for felonious assault, the jury returned a verdict of simple assault and battery, and the prisoner was sentenced thirty days to the City Prison.

The Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Assault and Battery—William Arnold, John C. Baillie.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph O'Connor, James Joyce, Robert Jackson, William Rigby, Stephen Waldron, James Taylor.

For Grand Larceny—Rosanna Murphy, Lazarus Stern, Charles Smith, Andrew Gustavelli, Antonio Lobian, Leopold Gustavelli.

For Forgery—James Pim, James E. Williams, James Buckley.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty, John Boxius.

For Rape—Henry McCormic.

Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court on Saturday Justices Connolly, Kelly and Steers disposed of a much heavier Calendar than even the unusually large one of Thursday. But as most of the cases were quickly disposed of, the Court adjourned earlier in the day.

Of twenty-eight persons charged with assault and battery, five were dismissed, no witnesses appearing, two were discharged by request of complainant, two were granted postponement, four were discharged under suspended judgment, two were remanded for sentence, four were fined, eight were imprisoned and one was acquitted. Of forty-eight persons charged with petty larceny, four were dismissed, no witnesses appearing against them, five were allowed postponement, two were discharged under suspended sentence, nine were remanded for sentence, twenty-three were imprisoned and five were acquitted. One person was imprisoned for misdemeanor, one for indecent exposure; one person charged with embezzlement was dismissed by request of complainant, and Henry Wilson, tried for illegal voting was acquitted.

More About the Havana Cigar Case.

MOTION TO OPEN A DEFAULT.

José Franchise vs. David M. Henriques, et al.—This case came up upon an order to show cause why a dismissal of the complaint, obtained by the defendants, should not be set aside, and the cause set down for trial on a specified day. The suit was brought to recover the sum of $35,000 upon an alleged fraud in the shipments of cigars from Havana.

It appears that the cause was reached some time last Spring, and at that time an adjournment was obtained by the plaintiff, and a stipulation made in writing binding the respective attorneys of the parties to try the cause the 12th of this month. But upon reaching the cause the plaintiff's attorneys were still not ready to try the case, for the reason that plaintiff, without whom they did not think it safe to proceed, was absent at Havana, and according to the stipulation Justice Mullen, upon motion of defendants' attorneys, dismissed the complaint.

After the dismissal, the plaintiff arrived in the City and retained Ex-Judge Pierrepont as counsel.

The motion to open the judgment dismissing the complaint was now heard before Justice Mullen, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and after hearing the statements of both parties, it was ordered that the judgment be vacated and the cause set down for trial on Tuesday, the 20th inst., upon payment of $50 costs to the defendants' attorneys. The case has been frequently stated in the Times.

Beebe, Dean & Donohue and Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiff; Callaghan & Miller for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Bosworth, Woodruff, Moncrief, Robertson and White, Justices.

Hetzel vs. Hamann et al.—Order reversed. Costs to abide event.

Redfield vs. Middleton.—Order reversed. Costs to abide event.

Burrall vs. Jones.—Judgment and order denying a new trial affirmed, with costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Moncrief, J.—*Marston vs. Vultee.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Larkin vs. Shaw et al.—Demurrer overruled; liberty to defendants to answer within twenty days, upon payment of costs.

Kilbreth, Trustee, &c., vs. Wolfe et al.—The demurrer is well taken; defendant may amend within ten days upon payment of costs.

Rothschild vs. Schuberth et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Bank of New-Brunswick vs. Mettler et al.—Motion denied, with $7 costs.

Woodruff, J.—*Postly vs. Coe.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of final recovery of costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 17.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, '71 coup.	97	50	Mich. Cen. R.	49
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	75	150	do	48⅜
2,000	do	77	135	do	48
25,000	do	75	265	do	47⅝
16,500	Vir. St. 6s	80	150	do	47⅞
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	70	100	do s10	47⅞
5,000	do	69	100	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	13⅝
1,000	do	69⅞	400	do	13⅞
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	92	550	do	13
1,000	Erie R. 1st m. bs.	100	150	do	12⅞
5,000	E. 3d m. bs., 1883	85	50	Mich. S. N. I., g. s.	29½
5,000	M. S. 2d m. bs.	48½	500	do	29
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs.	87½	400	do	28⅞
1,000	do	87	500	do	28⅞
2,000	do	86½	100	do s30	28⅞
5,000	LaC.&M. L.G.bs.	16	10	New-Jersey R. R.	130
2,000	Del., L.&W.2dm.	90	5	New-Jersey Cent.	105
4,000	Gal.&Chi. 2d M.B.	90	50	Panama Railroad	110
5	Bank of America.	100	100	do	109⅞
15	Bank of Commerce.	95	205	do	109
10	Corn Ex. Bank	90	50	do	108⅞
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	70	440	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57
400	do	70⅛	100	do s10	57
200	do b10	70⅜	50	do	56⅞
250	do	70⅜	350	do	56⅞
150	do s10	70⅜	100	do s60	56⅞
1370	do	70⅝	100	do	56⅞
450	do	70⅜	13	Clev. Col. & Cin R	90
50	do	70⅞	9	Galena & Chic. R.	58⅞
400	do s10	70⅛	210	do	58
100	do s15	70⅛	350	do	57⅞
50	do b7	71	400	do	57⅞
200	do b10	71	100	do s10	57⅞
140	do	71	50	do	57⅞
45	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	88	50	do	57⅞
50	Pa. Mail Ste. Co. b9	74	300	Cleve. & Toledo R.	26
155	do	73	800	do	25⅛
25	do	72⅜	100	do	25
750	Erie Railroad	26	100	do	25⅞
100	do s10	26	100	do s30	25⅞
100	do s10	26⅛	50	do s30	25⅛
200	do	26⅝	225	Chic. & Rk. I. R.	51⅞
50	do s15	26	200	do	50⅞
100	do s30	26	650	do	51
285	do	26⅜	40	do	52
250	do	27	50	do	51⅞
200	do s10	26⅛	50	do	51⅞
10	Hudson River R.	49	50	do s10	51
50	do	48⅛	50	do s10	51⅛
250	do	48	50	do s10	51⅛
800	Harlem Railroad	14⅝	550	Chi., Bur. & Q R.	63⅞
400	do	14⅝	300	do	63
100	do s30	14⅛	200	do s10	63
400	Harlem R. Pref.	33	40	do	64
200	Reading Railroad	33	85	Mil. & Miss. R.	9
550	do	33⅜	50	Del. L. & West. R.	75
150	do	34	100	La Crosse & Mill.R.	1⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	75	100	Hud. River R.	48
3,000	do	75⅛	300	Harlem Railroad	14⅛
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	70	100	Reading Railroad	33⅛
1,000	do	69⅞	150	do	33⅛
1,000	do	69⅛	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	13⅛
1,000	do	69⅛	100	M. S & N. I. G S'k.	29
10,000	Ohio S. 6s, 1860	98	50	do	28⅞
500	Virginia State 6s	80	50	Milw'kee & Miss.R.	9
2,000	do	77	75	Panama Railroad	109⅞
20	Bank of Commerce.	95	150	do	109
25	American Ex. Bk.	90	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	57⅛
75	Pacific M. S. Co.	73⅛	150	do	57
100	do	74	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	58⅛
100	Erie Railroad	28	100	do s15	58⅞
100	do s15	27⅜	300	do	58⅞
200	N. Y. Cen. R. s30	71⅛	200	do s3	58⅞
100	do	72⅛	25	do	59
50	do	73	100	do s3	58⅞
150	do s5	72	50	do s10	58⅞
100	do	72	200	do b30	59⅞
200	do s10	72	50	do b30	60
200	do s3	72⅛	50	Clev. & Tol. R.	26⅛
200	do s30	72	250	do	26
50	do	72⅜	150	Chic. & Rock I. R.	52
250	do	72⅛	70	Ch., Burl. & Q. R.	64
50	do s5	72⅜	25	do	63⅛
100	do s10	72	50	do	63⅛
50	do s3	72⅛			

Monday, Nov. 19—A. M.

The Trade of the past week, with the exception of the Export movement of Produce at and from New-York, was comparatively light. And we regret to add that the important exception here made was also seriously interrupted and prices unsettled near the close of the week by a sudden and extraordinary dead-lock on the Foreign Exchanges. The multiplied financial embarrassments of the week, originating in political agitation and accelerated by a mercantile and banking distrust in the immediate future, reached something like a crisis on Saturday, and awakened the oldest financial heads of the City to the necessity of immediate relief, in one or two directions: Either the free purchase of Foreign Bills, directly by the heavy Bankers of the Street, or a liberal currency to the short paper of the leading Banking houses, issued with 7 ℔ cent. interest, in the purchase of these Bills beyond their own cash means. The latter plan was deemed best by a number of the Banks in the Street, including the Park Bank, up town, and a "round robin" of a million of dollars in the short paper of the oldest and wealthiest of our Foreign Exchange firms, by way of a beginning and example, was attempted early in the day with fair prospect of success. That it was not as promptly made up as the nature of the case called for, we are given to understand, is the fault of other parties than those who proposed and subscribed to it. But after the experience of 1857, when the same mode of relief, and others equally commendable, were essayed and fell through with fearful and most humiliating consequences to the Banks themselves, as well as to the cruel arrest of the wheels of trade, we are not inclined, just now, at least, to discuss the question of personal blame or official responsibility. It is more immediately important to the public to understand that the machinery of a prosperous commerce has again been suddenly blocked, and that, without some very speedy relief, *it must recoil as before.* The trouble in queston, through the quick medium of the telegraph, is already doing its mischievous work at the West. By the countermand of all Sight or short Sight Grain Drafts from Chicago on New-York, which our factors in self-security are compelled to resort to, the conversion of Illinois and Wisconsin currency, based on the pledge of Southern State Stocks, into Gold or New-York Funds, is virtually arrested; the local currency itself struck down, for all practical purposes, in the collection and remittance of Eastern claims, and the last alternative of forcing its conversion, suspended by the rapid fall in value of the pledged securities in this market. This embarrassment, which might ultimately have overtaken the Western currency, in the event of prolonged political strife and agitation, was unquestionably precipitated by the complication on our Corn Exchange, and in less than three days reacted upon New-York, being first seen in a fresh depreciation of five ℔ cent. at the Stock Exchange Board, in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks. It was only on Monday last we intimated that the important Stocks in question are too extensively pledged and implicitly trusted in what are called the Free States for the security of Banks of Savings in the East and Banks of Circulation in the West, to authorize a question of *Sectional* difference against the public faith, which the Conservative States of the South have solemnly plighted for the principal and interest of their Stocks under all trials and circumstances, financial *or political.* And we do not believe now that such distinction is indulged to any general extent by Money lenders in this quarter, as the Federal Stocks have also fallen below par, and Ohio 6 ℔ cents., due next January, were sold on Saturday at 98 ℔ cent., including 2½ ℔ cent. accumulated interest. But the great calamity is overtaking the North Western Currency of an embarrassed Grain trade, and consequent higher exchange on New-York, where the Illinois and Wisconsin free bankers could not, if they would, relieve themselves by the forced sale of their pledged securities.

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,468,939 against $4,008,871 same week last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous Goods, $3,471,351 against $1,504,820 the same week last year. The Export of Specie $138,700 against $1,300,991 the corresponding week last year. The amount of Gold sent by express to the South, during the week or from Saturday to Saturday is estimated, on reliable information, at $2,800,000, against which the

Sub-Treasury paid out	$678,000
Received from California	911,000
By Express from Boston, &c	400,000
Together	$1,989,000
To South and to Europe (as above)	2,938,000
Leaving as against the Banks	$959,000

Which would reduce the Average of last Monday, $21,125,000, to about $20,000,000 on the statement to be made up this afternoon. As the heaviest sums went South early in the week, two or three days before the California arrival, the probability is the present Average will show a few hundred thousand dollars less than the actual sum in Bank on Saturday. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $5,058,554, against $5,736,796 at the close of the previous week. And as the Customs are now likely to be paid in Treasury Bills instead of Gold, the former rating one ℔ cent. discount, and the following timely and important dispatch in regard to the further payments to be made on the New Loan has been received from the Secretary, we anticipate no large accumulation in the Office here for some time to come. This dispatch was kindly sent to us by Mr. Cisco, the Sub-Treasurer, whose disposition to accommodate the takers of the Loan, as well as the action of Mr. Cobb, on proper representation, to save all undue pressure upon the Money market from this source in the present crisis, are commendable. With less than half the proceeds of the Loan, in hand, (most of it already paid in advance, of the 22d) it is questionable whether the Secretary could work the Treasury, 30 days longer, without danger of protest upon some of his over due Treasury Bills, which are now rapidly coming in for redemption, especially as his current cash revenue is cut short by the use of Treasury Bills not yet due, but receivable at all times for Customs:

Washington, (D. C.) Nov. 17, 1860.

John J. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, United States.

Such bidders for the loan as on or before the 22d inst., shall have paid up one half of their offers, I have decided to allow thirty days from that date to pay the other half. Inform such bidders as may ask extension of time.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, amounted to

amounted to	$199,254,000
Add two weeks in November	6,803,347
Total to date	$206,057,347
Against same time in 1859	218,007,570
Decrease in 1860	$11,940,223

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1

to Nov. 1	$80,263,000
Add two weeks in November	5,264,846
Total to date	$85,527,846
Against same time in 1859	58,817,339
Increase in 1860	$26,710,507

The same tables make the Export of Gold and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1

and Specie from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1	$44,457,000
Add since Nov. 1	516,700
Total to date	$44,973,700
Against same time 1860	67,161,234
Decrease in 1860	$22,187,534

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	102@100
New-York Central	79⅛@70@74@71⅜
New-York and Erie	32⅛@29@32@26@28
Reading	37⅛@33⅛
Rock Island	58⅛@52
Michigan Guaranteed	35⅛@29
Michigan Southern	15⅜@13⅛
Michigan Central	58⅛@48⅜
Toledo	31⅛@27@29⅛@26
Galena	66⅛@58⅛
Illinois Central	68@58@63@57
Panama	119⅛@108⅛@109⅛
Pacific Mail	79⅛@73
Missouris	75⅛@69⅛
Virginias	86⅜@78
Tennessees	86⅛@75
Illinois Central Bonds	93@88
Hudson River	55@48
Harlem Preferred	37@32⅛
Burlington and Quincy	74@63⅛
Harlem Common	15⅛@14⅛

Of the violent fluctuations of the Stock Exchange dealings of the week up to Saturday morning, our daily reports have heretofore afforded a near approximation to the actual state of the market. On Saturday we had new elements of excitement, financially, in the condition of the Foreign Exchanges, the consequent embarrassments (accompanied by one or two failures) on the Corn Exchange, and the degeneration of the Northwestern Currency at Chicago, which threw back upon the market several considerable parcels of State Stocks which had been bought for banking basis in that quarter. The attempt to force sales of Tennessees, Virginias, &c., on peremptory orders, at the early Board, was followed by an immediate depreciation of 3@5 ℔ cent., from which there was little or no recovery to the close of the day—a lot of $10,000 North Carolinas at 80 being the latest transaction after the printed sales. The effect on the Railway Share list which followed this forced movement on State Stocks early in the day was less serious than at first apprehended, the small, but numerous orders to buy New-York Central and some of the Western shares, being favorably felt on the Street supply of these Stocks. The deliveries of the day of New-York Central were not accomplished until some time after 2 o'clock, and 73 ℔ cent. cash was paid at the last hour, although sales at the early Board were made at 70½, and late in the afternoon at 71⅞ ℔ cent. on delivery this week. The ultimate depreciation on the general list, for the week, however, is unusually heavy even for these exciting times, and the same feverishness was apparent at the close on Saturday, as at the beginning on Monday. The Federal 5 ℔ cents fell on Saturday to 97 for the New Loan; after sales had been made of the 74s. at par, including the accrued interest since 1st July. After the announcement of the postponement to December of the new Ohio Loan to redeem the 1860 stock due 31st December, a sale of the old stock was made at 98 ℔ cent., including interest since 1st July.

The market for Money was very hard on all negotiations, except to and between the active Stock Brokers, who made up their wants with comparatively less difficulty than the Money Brokers who borrow on Bills Receivable, Treasury Bills and Stock securities not actively speculated in at the Exchange Board. The merchants, whose necessities for the day were not accommodated at Bank, found it next to impossible to negotiate Foreign Exchange on Domestic paper, within reasonable or creditable rates. Some Produce Exchange on England was done as low as $4 44 to the £, (the nominal par,) or 9½ ℔ cent. below the actual par between London and New-York. In this emergency, and after their remittances had been made up for the *Atlantic*, one of the leading Banking firms in the Foreign trade consented to issue their own short paper, adding 7 ℔ cent. interest, in payment, for this class of Exchange, as they have done in former years to the relief of the market; though unwilling to have their name go on the Street, in times of panic beyond the sums voluntarily applied for, with the guaranty of its use at or near the Bank rate of interest. And we have only to say to private depositors, at Bank, who are out of active business, and have their money idle from distrust of ordinary security, and especially such as may apprehend the possibility of another Bank panic, that they could do the commercial public just now no greater service, or accomplish more to ward off such a panic, than to invest their means, for 30@60 days, in this class of paper—*the proceeds of which will return from England in less than a month in gold*—as the Exchanges now rule. There is no stronger Bank in town, and scarcely one approaching the wealth of the old and eminent house referred to, and not one where the money intrusted to them would be administered with more integrity, prudence or intelligence. The paper in question will be paid in gold, happen what may. And, without invidious distinction, we could speak of several other firms in the Foreign Exchanges with like confidence to the extent they would consent to use their names in the same way. Bank Bills on London are quoted 103@105. The rates of Discount on the best double-name merchant paper is 10@12 ℔ cent, which places choice single names at the range of 15@18 ℔ cent.

The Foreign news attracts but small attention on the Street, though the accounts, both public and private, by the *Canada's* mails on Saturday, were of the most encouraging nature for Cotton and Grain. This morning we have the *Vanderbilt's* mail to Wednesday, Nov. 7, from England, which reports some abatement in the heavy demand at advancing prices for Cotton at Liverpool, and a partial reaction on the low grades of American. The inquiry for Wheat and Corn continued good at Liverpool and London. The shares of the Illinois Central and Erie had fallen on the latest quotations from this side in London, though subsequently rallying 1@2 ℔ cent. The English Funds continue steady and trade active throughout the Kingdom. There was some talk of an advance in the rate of interest at the Bank of England, but nothing certain was known when this steamer sailed, nor was the question deemed important on the Stock Exchange, where the investment demand for Consols kept the rate unusually steady. The following is the latest in American stocks:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
Maryland 5 ℔ cent	93 @ 95	
United States 5 ℔ cent. red. 1874.	93½ @ 94½	
Virginia State, 5 ℔ cent	80 @ 82	
Do. 6 ℔ cent	83 @ 85	
Illinois Cen. 6 ℔ cent., red. 1875	87 @ 89	
Do. 7 ℔ cent., red. 1875	87 @ 89	88 7½
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	26 @ 24 dis	25½ 4½ dis
Do. do. all paid	73 @ 76	
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ cent. conv., 1869	91 @ 93	
Do. (s'g f'd) 8 ℔ ct. 1st m., 1882	92 @ 94	
Do. $100 shares	58 @ 60	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 p.c. (sinking fund) 1885	72 @ 74	
Do. $100 shares	15 @ 20	
New-York Central 6 ℔ cent. (sinking fund) 1883	85 @ 87x.c.	
Do. 7 ℔ cent. 1864	94 @ 96	
Do. do. 7 ℔ cent. (s. f.) 1876	94 @ 96	
Do. $100 shares	78 @ 80	
New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ℔c., '67	90 @ 93	
Do. 2d mort., 7 ℔ cent., 1859	89 @ 91	
Do. 3d mort. 7 ℔c., '83, assent.	82 @ 84	
Do. Bonds, 7 ℔c., '62, '71, '75, do.	63 @ 68	
Do. shares, assented	33 @ 35	33½ 3 4 ½
Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1865	100 @102	
Do. 2d mort. 7 ℔ cent. 1872	100 @102	
Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ℔ cent., convert.	90 @ 92	
Do. 2d mort., 6 ℔ cent., ster.	91 @ 93	
Do. $50 shares	39 @ 41	
Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ℔ cent., 1870	75 @ 80	
Do. $50 shares	22 @ 26	

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.		
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.	Total Inc.
P. & R. R. R.	40,524	1,540,645	43,313	1,790,159	249,514
Schuyl. Canal	40,250	1,236,855	26,121	1,238,956	2,101
L. Val. R. R.	15,830	538,083	17,043	684,887	146,804
Lehigh Canal	35,970	948,264	20,722	1,002,121	[illegible]
Scranton S'th	12,691	528,985	17,420	723,383	195,099
Do. North	4,109	169,890	5,759	216,622	46,732
Pa. Coal Co.	—	639,559	—	643,935	4,376
Del. & H. Co.	16,425	546,890	16,056	444,691	104,199
Wyoming So.	—	503,156	—	408,662	104,494
Do. North	—	335,726	—	331,264	D. 4,462
Shamokin	6,040	153,224	5,729	176,939	23,165
Trevorton	2,955	104,984	1,666	78,524	D. 26,460
Broad Top	3,423	110,886	4,352	162,445	52,559
Sh. Mt., H. T.	2,508	57,693	2,840	86,139	28,516
Lykens Valley	2,430	52,186	2,101	63,122	10,936
Total	183,752	7,476,926	168,122	8,053,882	—

Foreign Commercial by the Vanderbilt.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 3.

An advance in the Bank rate of discount next Thursday seems to be generally expected, the bullion in last night's return being about a half a million, and the reserve about a quarter of a million, below the points at which they stood in April, when a rise to 5 ℔ cent. was last resolved upon. At that time Consols were well maintained at a price more than 1 ℔ cent. higher than that at which they are now quoted, and there is therefore little reason to suppose that the expected step will cause any material decline. The prospect of the expenses of the China war was then indefinite, and the affairs in Italy were in their most critical stage. The improvement in these instances, and the extraordinary development of trade and railway traffic since witnessed, may be set against the unsatisfactory harvest, and as the confusion in Indian finance is neither more nor less than at that period, there is no very apparent ground for a scale of prices much inferior to those then current. The demonstration just obtained in China of the triumphant efficiency of the Armstrong gun is in a merely financial sense, after the expenditure that has been incurred, a matter of more than ordinary importance, while the fact of French capitalists, by whom £600,000 has just been advanced to the Viceroy of Egypt, being willing to entertain a loan for a net amount of £8,000,000 to Turkey, is likewise to be estimated for the advantages it may confer on our market, and the way in which it may relieve it from claims for new assistance to that country.

Monday Evening, Nov. 5.

The English Funds this morning opened at an improvement of an eighth, and have been well maintained to the close, the only quotations of Consols being 93@⅛ for money, and 93⅛@¼ for Dec 6.

In the discount market to-day there has been only a moderate demand.

Business in Foreign Stocks has been limited, and scarcely any change has taken place. American Securities have been flat, particularly the shares on the Illinois Central and New-York and Erie, on which a fall of $3 has taken place.

The *London and China Telegraph* says; "The latest report in circulation from Tien-tsin is that Prince San-ko-lin-sin has been degraded, and that the Chinese have consented to pay an indemnity of £8,000,000. There is no doubt that the sum specified might easily be paid, as the sequestration for four years only of the Shanghai Customs, (amounting annually to £2,000,000,) for that period would make it up."

About £20,000 was taken from the Bank to-day.

THE TEA TRADE.

Nov. 5—The deliveries in London for the week were 921,115 lbs, which is a decrease compared with the previous statement of 66,769 lbs.

The *Daily News'* City Article of Tuesday says:

"The markets were somewhat strengthened to-day by the continued rise at the Bourse, which would probably have been attended with a more decided effect but for a suspicion that it may be occasioned less by the growth of political confidence, than by the manœuvres of speculative capitalists who wish to improve the prospects of a Turkish Loan."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Nov. 5 and 6.—The demand for Cotton has been moderate, and the sales for the two days amount to 18,000 bales, 5,000 on speculation and for export. Prices of low American ⅛@¼d. ℔ lb. lower than last Saturday.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

Nov. 5.—The market to-day was without alteration.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Nov. 6.—The demand for Wheat was limited at late rates for fine qualities, but rather less money for ordinary runs. Flour was neglected. Oats ⅛ ℔ 45 lb. lower. Egyptian Beans 1s. ℔ quarter dearer. Barley and Peas were held for extreme rates. Indian Corn was not in so much favor as of late, and 39s. 6d. ℔ quarter may be quoted as top price of both yellow and mixed; fine white American was sold at 45s. ℔ 480 lbs.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET.

Nov. 6.—Sugar firm. Coffee firm. Tea steady. Rice firm. Tallow quiet, at 61s.@61s. 3d., on the spot.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London, Tuesday evening, Nov. 6.

The English Funds to-day have again been rather firm, but an advance of ⅛, which at one time occurred, was not maintained at the close. Consols for money were first quoted at 93@⅛, and they returned to that point after touching 93¼. Numerous moderate purchases for investment were made during the day, but there was a slight increase in the demand for loans on Government Securities at the current rate of 2 ℔ cent.

In the Discount Market there is a fair demand for money for the purposes of general trade, but a total absence of pressure. Some doubt, therefore, still prevails as to the probable action of the Bank on Thursday next.

The last quotation from Paris was 69f. 80c.

£20,000 was taken from the Bank to-day, but the Continental exchanges seem to present scarcely any appreciable profit on remittances.

Nothing further has transpired regarding negotiations in Paris for the new Turkish loan, but it is believed they are in actual progress with the firm of Mires & Co.

A telegram has been received from Hong Kong to Sept. 17, (five days later.) Tea was at former quotations. Silk declined. The rate of Exchange was 4s. 9d., which is about 1 ℔ cent. less favorable for this country.

Chowfoo has been taken by the rebels, and Maypo (Ningpo?) was threatened. From Shanghai dates are to the 10th September, (six days later) and there was a report that the negotiations were not going on smoothly at Tien-tsin.

A partial rally took place in the shares of the Illinois Central and New-York and Erie.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been, 21 bbls. Ashes, 34,448 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 108,200 bushels Wheat, 34,448 bushels Corn, 15,639 bushels Barley, 6,400 bushels Oats, 600 bushels Malt, 255 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,021 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are quiet at $5 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 742 bbls., including 521 bbls. Pots and 221 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—The principal sales, to-day, were 650 bags Rio, very poor to good, at 10½c.@14c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy, and prices are unsettled. Sales of some 2,000 bales. We quote at 11⅛c.@11½c. for Middling Uplands, and 11⅜c.@11⅝c. for Middling Gulfs, ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for Western and State Flour is extremely limited, business at the Corn Exchange is almost at a stand. Shippers find it impossible to dispose of their exchange, and the inquiry is confined to the local trade. Prices are 10c.@15c. lower, and unsettled at the close. The sales are 5,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 15; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 35@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 20; very inferior extra Ohio at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, $5 50@$5 65, ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 00	@$5 15
Extra State	5 25	@ 5 45
Superfine Western	5 00	@ 5 15
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 35	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 40
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipping bd	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 65
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 7 00

Southern Flour continues depressed. Sales since our last 800 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 80 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 90@$7 40 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is dull and heavy, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl. 275 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is inactive, at $3 50@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 50 for Jersey, $3 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is depressed, and is nominally 3c. lower, with few buyers at any reasonable rate, all parties are suffering from the stringency in the Money Market, and the difficulty in negotiating Exchange is even worse than yesterday. The sales are limited and generally forced; the sales are about 31,400 bush. Chicago Spring, on private terms, $1 18@$1 20 for Milwaukee Club; $1 27@$1 30 for Red Western; $1 35 for White Indiana; $1 43 for do. Michigan. Barley is quiet and is nominal, at 65c.@66c. for State, and 70c.@75c. for Canada East. Rye is quiet at 70c.@71c. Oats are steady, the supply fair; sales of Western and Canadian, at 37c.@37½c.; and State, 37½c.@37¾c. Corn is lower, and in moderate demand; the sales are 54,000 bushels; 68c.@68½c. for Western mixed, in store, and 69c.@70c. for do., afloat, and 72c. for round yellow, small lots.

HAY—Sales to-day 1,100 bales North River at 90c.@95c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are active and buoyant, including New ordinary to choice at 35c.@41c.; last year's crop at 21c.@27c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Nothing new in other kinds.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been rather limited during the week. Prices have not varied materially. Week's receipts, 7,139 Hides; sales, 27,200 Hides, including, according to Messrs. H. D. Hill & Co., 3,300 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24½c.@25c., cash, less discount, usual selection; 2,500 dry Rio Grande, 21@22 lbs., 24½c.@35c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., 23½c., 6 months, unusual selection; 4,570 dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 23c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,530 dry Porto-Platte, 17 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 5,650 dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 19@21½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,500 dry Truxillo, 16 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, as they run; 500 dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 21½c., 6 months, as they run; 365 dry California, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,300 dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 dry Salted Southern, 24 lbs., 15c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 450 dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., private terms; 800 dry Savannah, 16 lbs., private terms; 1,890 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 9c. cash; 200 City Slaughter, (premium,) 70 lbs., 10c., cash; 305 Country Slaughter, 70 lbs., 9c., cash; 700 Western Slaughter, 65 lbs., 8¾c., 6 months; 24 bales Calcutta Slaughter Cow, 9½ lbs., $1 75, 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 127,250, (same time last year, 201,200—year before, 8,200,) and 275 bales East India Hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs. Wetzel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—Considering the general condition of present political home relations, our Leather market has fairly held its own. Rates have undergone no modification, and sales are proportionate to receipts. Stock on hand estimated to be about 250,000 sides. Oak Sole—Prime heavy in good demand; light and inferior neglected. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 46,000 sides. Leather for military purposes in good demand for the Southern States. Upper in the rough and finished stock dull, at unaltered figures. Boots and Shoes continue quiet.

MOLASSES—The market is dull; prices are somewhat nominal.

OILS—Have been quiet at about former prices.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is firmer, with a fair local demand; sales of 370 bbls., at $18@$18 25 for Mess, and $12@$12 25 for prime. Beef is in limited demand, but steady; sales of 270 bbls., at $10@$10 25 for repacked meats, and $11@$11 25 for extra. Lard is steady, and is in fair request; sales of 140 bbls., at 12c.@12½c. Cut meats and Bacon are nominal. Butter and Cheese remain as last noticed.

RICE—Sales have been confined to small lots, at $4 25@$4 62½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SKINS—The principal inquiry has been for Deer, at former quotations.

SUGARS—Sales were made of 550 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at from 5⅞c.@6⅜c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—The market is lower and is unsettled. Sales 400 bbls. at 20c.@20½c., mostly 20c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet, and rates were unsettled. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ℔ bbl., Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 14½d.@15d.; Corn, 14¾d.@14½d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@3-32d. ℔ lb.; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ℔ 310 lbs.; and Hops, ⅜d.@1d. ℔ lb. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ℔ bbl. Grain 14½d.@15d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 4s. ℔ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. 3d. @4s. 4½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain 15½d.@16½d. ℔ bushel; Hops ⅝d.@¾d. ℔ lb. For Cork and a market, three vessels, with Grain, in bulk, at 16d.@16½d. ℔ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British brig to Liverpool, 2,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 9s., and 1,500 do. Turpentine 4s. 6d.; a ship, 800 tons cargo to Liverpool, London or Glasgow, £1,800; a bark, 21,000 bushels Wheat to Liverpool, 14d. in ship's bags; one to Glasgow, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 15d. in ship's bags, and 1,400 bbls. Flour, 4s.; a brig, 190 tons, to Gibraltar, Malta and back, $3,150; a schooner, 209 tons, to Cette and back from Messina, $3,000; a brig, 180 tons, (before reported on private terms,) to Cette, Rum. 4c., heavy Pipe Staves $55, and back to New-York, $8 ℔ ton and 10 ℔ cent. primage; a brig, 299 tons, to Lisbon, $2,550; one, 236 tons, to Amoor River, Machinery, $8,000; a British bark, 297 tons, to Buenos Ayres Lumber, $21; a brig, 300 tons, from an Eastern port to River Plate, $20; a British brig, 180 tons, to Antigua, $1,000; one, (British,) 122 tons, to St Kitts and Nevis, 65c. ℔ bbl.; a schooner, 98 tons to Kingston, Jam., and back from Savanna-la-Mar, $900; a brig, 200 tons, to South Side Cuba and back, $1,500.

PERSONAL.

JANE C. S.—APPLY AT UNION-SQUARE POST-Office. GEORGE H.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, 17TH INST., A NOTE drawn by J. P. Brouner in favor of Bliss, Wheelock & Kelly, payable at the Shoe and Leather Bank, dated Oct. 19, 1860, four months, for $156 97. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate said note.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A SMALL BLACK AND tan Terrier, with a slight scar on the head. Had on when lost, a silver chain collar. The finder will be rewarded on leaving him at No. 8 Brevoort-place, 10th-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF GRAND Ligne Mission will be held in the Lecture-room of Rev. W. Gillett's Church, West 23d-st., on MONDAY MORNING, at 12 o'clock. All friendly to Missions are invited to attend. Madame Feller will be present.

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THE DOOMS-DAY BOOK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Our City Agents for the Collection of Family Registers and Family History, have commenced their labors, and our Citizens will please respond to their call by filling up the blanks and by reporting their Family History at the office, No. 20 Cooper Institute.

GOULD'S LAWYER'S DIARY FOR 1861, containing a complete corrected list of names and places of business of over 3,000 lawyers in the City; also over 100 pages of printed matter useful and necessary for the profession, will be ready on or about the 24th of November instant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a respectable Protestant young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; can show the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 110 East 27th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A very competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid or nurse; she has had experience in both capacities, she is a good plain sewer, and could assist in fine washing if necessary; she can give the most satisfactory City references, and can be seen at No. 92 West 21st., on Monday.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or waitress only, by an English young woman with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at the residence of her present employer, No. 27 Grove-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and seamstress by an honest girl. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 179 Amity-st., South Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a competent young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing. Can be seen at No. 80 Greenwich-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—A SENsible, clean, active and steady young woman wishes the above situation; is willing to make herself useful about the house; has no followers; can take her place this day. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 85 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, by a young woman; or would do the housework of a small private family; has got good references. Call at No. 175 Varick-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family as children's nurse; is an excellent fine sewer; has no objection to assist in the chamberwork; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 West 13th-st., in the basement.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A young American girl of 14 years of age, a situation to mind a child, or assist in light housework. Call for 3 days at No. 286 Spring-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO PLAIN SEWING.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman; has lived four years in her last place. Apply at No. 170 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; understands all kinds of meats, games and soups and jellies, and all kinds of pastry and deserts; is a first-rate baker; no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st., in the book and paper store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes. Also, a waitress and parlor-maid; does fine washing and ironing. Wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches—soups, wild fowl, larding and jellies; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, by a respectable woman who lived seven years in her two last situations; is a first class cook, and understands all kinds of cooking. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meat, soups, creams and pastry; has lived in first-class families in this City; can give the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 256 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts, top floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable woman as cook in a private family; has the best of City reference for capability and integrity. Can be seen at No. 66 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with her present employer.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced cook, who understands cooking all kinds of meats and soups; is also a good baker; can give good City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT AND TIDY young woman, having respectable references, a situation; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer, willing to work, and has no objection to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a German girl two years in this country, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; understands baking pies and cake; is willing and obliging. Call at 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A COMpetent young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in washing, or would take a first-class laundress' place, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family; has best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman who fully understands her business as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; good City reference given. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., over the store, can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a competent young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress. Good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 94 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation by a very capable, faithful servant, as good cook and washer and ironer, or general servant; is a hard-working girl, economical and neat in her duties, and a very superior washer and ironer; unexceptionable reference given. Inquire at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK—WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by two respectable young women; one as first-class cook, understands soups, game and all kinds of jellies, would assist with the washing if required. The other as competent waitress; both perfectly understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 23d st., near 7th-av., her present employer's.

AS COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, LAUNDRESSES, SEAMSTRESSES, NURSES, GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—Over 100 nice, tidy, capable and willing girls, with excellent references—some of the best servants in this City—can be found, to-day, at the Select Female Agency, No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. Only first-class servants allowed here. Employers calling can see at once the advantages of this Agency.

AS EXPERIENCED SERVANTS.—THE ladies and employing public generally can secure at our establishment the most respectable and reliable help of every description; being 11 years established, it has become the resort of nearly every first-class servant in Brooklyn; an unusually large selection on hand every day, many of which have been known to the proprietors for a length of time, and are highly recommended. MANNING & CO., No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a good home; has good references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation as laundress; understands muslins, laces, fluting, embroideries and gentlemen's linen, or would go as chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 East 20th-st., near the 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No 103 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an English Protestant girl as nurse; can take charge of a baby, and bring it up on a bottle if required; is willing to travel; can take good care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City references. Apply at her present employer's, No. 136 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED WOman wants a situation; can cut and fit children's clothes, do up muslins and fine linens; will make herself otherwise useful if required; no objection to leave the City with a genteel family as nurse; City references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as seamstress and nurse; has no objection to travel with a lady; is able to take care of a young baby; has no objections to Cuba, New-Orleans, Europe or France; is very healthy on sea; can be highly recommended. Call at or address S. W., No. 536 2d-av., near 33d-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY AN ACTIVE young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or as chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH Protestant young girl, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS NOW ready for city or country—German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.; capable, civil, active; at the largest Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. Open from 7 in the morning till 9 in the evening.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c.—may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man 21 years old, a situation as book-keeper, clerk, &c.; has a good practical knowledge of book-keeping and several years' experience in business; highest testimonials as to character, and security to any amount required. Salary no object. Address JOHN M., Box No. 115 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in the above capacity; is a good plain writer; quick at figures, and would not object to act as light porter, and willing to make himself generally useful. Salary moderate. Address J. C., Box 104 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN well recommended, a place as coachman or groom. Apply at the office of Henry Young, No. 59 Reade-st., up stairs.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom, and would assist in the garden and make himself useful about a gentleman's place; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 4th av., near 12th-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A COACHMAN OR groom's situation wanted, by a steady, sober young man, who can produce seven years' recommendations from his last place; would keep a small garden in order, if required, or make himself useful in any other way useful. Address J. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single young man, where his attention will be required towards the welfare of the culture of fruits, flowers and vegetables; is well versed in their constitution and the elements which make vegetation healthy and fruitful. Address N. D., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS SECRETARY, &c.—A YOUNG GENTLEman, of education and refinement, having a knowledge of French, wishes to travel to Europe or any part of the continent, as secretary, corresponding clerk, or as companion or tutor in a family. Address, for two weeks, TRAVELER, Station D, Bible-house.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single man in a private family; has the best of City references from the most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for four years. Can be seen, for two days, at Mr. Hegeman's store, corner of Union-square and 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; has first-rate recommendations from respectable families in New-York. Address J. H., care of Mr. Sanders, No. 147 East 10th-st., or Hart's fruit store, No. 299 4th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by one who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 874 Broadway, corner 18th-st., in the drug-store.

AS WAITER—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY OR hotel. A useful young man wants a situation as waiter; is honest, industrious and obliging; best of City reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED BY A PROTESTant young man, from the country, 20 years of age, a situation as waiter, or footman in a private family; is genteel, active and obliging; wages not so much an object as a home for the Winter; has City reference, and no objection to the country. Address J. L., Box No. 174 *Times* Office, or No. 9 Crosby-st., Room 16, fourth floor.

AS WAITER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-rate private waiter. (Protestant,) accustomed to the work of a first-class private family, the care of furniture, marketing, &c.; can be highly recommended from some of the first families of the City. Address, for two days, No. 348 6th-av., in the French bakery.

NOTICE TO MILL-OWNERS.—A MIDDLE-aged American, who has had 16 years' practical experience at milling, is desirous of getting a responsible situation to take charge as boss miller of a flouring mill, somewhere in the country, West or South; is a good penman and book-keeper; thoroughly understands all the branches of his trade. Address R. S. V. D., No. 291 Navy-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMALL BOY IN AN OFfice. Apply to H. OLDFIELD, No. 90 Wall-st., over Marine Bank.

A CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A CAPABLE girl to take entire care of a child being brought up on the bottle. Apply at No. 201 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED AS COOK, A WHITE WOman, perfectly well recommended, who understands the best style of French and English cooking, pastry and desserts, to live in Philadelphia, in a private family. Apply at No. 62 Reade-st., second floor.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A SMALL FAMily residing in the central part of this State, a German or an English girl to do general housework; must be a good washer and ironer, and know how to milk, as a cow is kept by the family. Apply at the State Arsenal, corner of 35th-st. and 7th-av., between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, Nov. 21.

SALESMEN WANTED.—TWO OR THREE thoroughly experienced and competent salesmen for our wholesale department. None but those with an extensive acquaintance and influence with buyers in the Western and Northwestern States, and also the State of New-York, need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal, corner Mercer-st.

JEWELRY SALESMAN WANTED.—ONE that is well acquainted with the Western trade, and willing to travel during part of the year; the most unexceptionable references will be required as to character, ability, &c. Address, with references, Box No. 2 927 New-York Post-office.

ARTISTS WANTED—TO WORK IN WATER colors and India ink. None but those of thorough experience need apply. Address C. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the order of the Republican Central Committee, and election will be held at the "Head-quarters," No. 245 8th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 20, 1860, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Judicial, Aldermanic, Councilmanic, School and Ward Conventions. Polls open at 7½, and close at 9½ o'clock. S. B. H. VANCE, President.
H. C. Parke, E. Lawrence, Secretaries.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASsociation will hold a meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at Head-quarters, No. 354 Pearl-st., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Aldermanic, Councilmanic and Ward Conventions, as per order of the Republican Central Committee. Polls open at 7½ o'clock. HENRY H. HUBLAT, President.
Wm. Phair, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 7 o'clock, at No. 21 Avenue D, for the purpose of electing delegates to Nominating Convention, as per order of General Committee.
C. Donaldson, Sec'y. L. H. Watts, President.

LECTURES.

HEBREW LITERARY UNION.—REV. DR. A. Fischel will re-deliver his celebrated lecture on the *History of the Jews in America*, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TO MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

DR. GILBERT WILL DELIVER HIS celebrated lecture on *The Respiratory Organs* in hall No 24 Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING. The Lungs, Throat, &c., will be exhibited and explained. Admission 25 cts. To commence at 7½ P. M.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Second lecture of the Members' Course, THIS EVENING, Nov. 19, at Hope Chapel, by Dr. Holland, ("Timothy Titcomb.") Subject—*Self-help.*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.
The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.
Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.
Dépôt No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Physic and Fancy—Toodles a Father.

WINTER GARDEN—The Honeymoon—Fourth Act of Henry VIII.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Love and Money—Rural Felicity.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Scaffold and the Throne—Valentine and Orson.

BOWERY THEATRE—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Day and Evening—What Is It?—Aztec Children—Rose Elmer.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway—Adam and Eve—The Temptation and the Expulsion.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Whitlock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship *Vanderbilt*, which arrived at this port yesterday, we receive four days' later European advices. The Italian news is important, and, summed up briefly, announces the total defeat of the Bourbon army, and the polling of one million three hundred thousand Neapolitan votes in favor of annexation to Sardinia. The Piedmontese and Garibaldian army, under the command of King Victor Emanuel, crossed the Garigliano on the 3d, and attacked the Royalists, gaining a most complete victory. The Royalists dispersed, and left baggage, ammunition and an immense number of prisoners in the hands of the conquerors. They were pursued to Gaeta, and, at latest accounts, the Piedmontese had occupied positions commanding that town. King Victor Emanuel was to enter Naples on the 6th inst. It is now said that the Austrians have suddenly ceased to send troops towards the Lombard frontier, and it is surmised that, since his failure to obtain promises of aid from Russia and Prussia at Warsaw, the Emperor has relinquished his aggressive designs. Count Rechberg has addressed to the representatives of Austria abroad a circular note, in which he makes it clearly understood that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that the three Northern Courts would do nothing which might provoke a war. An official decree, signed by Garibaldi, confiscates the property of the Ex-King of Naples. Among the miscellaneous news received by this arrival is the announcement of the death of Admiral Sir Charles Napier. A dispatch from Lord Elgin, British Ambassador to China, states that the Emperor of China desires peace, though he is not yet prepared to concede all the Allied demands.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. Gray, left on Saturday, at noon, for Southampton and Havre, carrying out 48 passengers and $75,000 in specie. The *Edinburgh* also left on Saturday for Liverpool, touching at Queenstown. She had 192 passengers.

South Carolina, if we are to place reliance upon a telegram which reaches us from Washington, produces at least one prominent man who has not been carried away by the mad wave of disunionism which is at present sweeping over the State. Gov. Aiken is declared to be opposed to it; and this, taken in connection with the fact that he is one of the largest, if not the largest, slaveholder in the South, may be considered significant. From Georgia, we learn that the bill appropriating a million of dollars to arm and equip the State has been passed by both branches of the Legislature and become a law, and on Saturday the Convention bill passed the Senate unanimously. It provides that the election of delegates shall take place on the 2d of January, and that the Convention shall meet on the 9th. Meantime, however, conservatism is at work among the people of the State. Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, on Wednesday night last, made a speech at Milledgeville, in which he took strong conservative ground. The effect of his remarks is represented to have been very beneficial in calming the agitation. It is now believed by many that the Union element in the South will soon show so strong as to induce a proposition for a compromise, which will result in a Convention of all the States, at which an arrangement similar to the old Missouri Compromise will be effected. An effort, it is thought will soon be made to obtain an amendment to the Constitution, in reference to the rendition of fugitive slaves. We continue this morning the publication of extracts from Southern journals, tending to exhibit the condition of the public mind.

It appears to be clearly settled now that Virginia has gone for Bell, by something over 200 majority. Six counties only remain to be heard from, but they cannot change the general result, as already indicated.

In the Board of Canvassers, on Saturday, the dispute about the vote of the First Ward was settled by affidavits in which the alleged discrepancies were satisfactorily explained. The Twelfth Ward was canvassed and found to be correct. In the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, the protest of Dennis McCabe, candidate for Assembly, was made the special order for to-day. The returns of the Eleventh District of the Eighteenth Ward could not be found; otherwise the Ward was found to be correct. Only three more Wards—the Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second remain to be canvassed.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday, the case of Gustave Lindenmuller, indicted for exhibiting theatrical performances on Sunday, was tried before Judge Gould. The jury will return their verdict this morning. A full report of the trial, with abstracts of the arguments, and the "Constitution of the German Shaker Association," may be found in our legal column.

The Stock Market on Saturday was lower on State Securities by 3@5 ℘ cent., in consequence of some forced sales for Western account, where the Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, based on these Stocks, has suddenly depreciated. The Railway Stocks were also lower than on Friday, though less pressed on sale. New-York Central sold at 73 for immediate delivery, and 71¾ at the close, deliverable this week. The day was a hard one in Money and Foreign Exchange. The apprehension that the Treasury Department would peremptorily demand payment on the 22d inst., for the remainder of the New Loan has been removed by a telegraph from Mr. Cobb, extending the payments beyond one-half the original sums subscribed for, 30 days.

The severe pressure in the Money Market, and the great difficulty experienced in selling Sterling Exchange Bills, seriously impeded business on Saturday. Flour, Wheat and Corn were lower, and quite dull. Groceries were lightly dealt in. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, at irregular rates. Provisions were inactive, as were also most other commodities. Limited freight engagements were reported, with 447 vessels of all classes in port.

The Resignation of Mr. McLane.—Mr. McLane's resignation of the Mexican mission will surprise nobody. That it came no sooner is the only warrant for surprise. Selected for acknowledged intelligence and ability to arrange a treaty with that Republic, demanded not only by obvious public expediency, but by the common voice of the country, Mr. McLane brought back from Mexico a convention, the conditions of which were infinitely more favorable to our interests than there had been any reason to anticipate. He also brought more reliable information as to the state of parties and affairs in that distracted Republic than either the Government or the public had previously possessed. The rejection of this treaty by the Senate, and the refusal of the President to take any further steps in the matter, rendered Mr. McLane's mission comparatively useless, and he has accordingly resigned. In the present condition of affairs in that country, however, the pesence of a representative of this country is greatly to be desired.

Secession—A Southern Convention—Amendment to the Constitution.

The popular movement towards secession in the South is watched with profound anxiety in this City. In the rural sections of the North it excites as yet but very little feeling. The people of the interior, as a general thing, regard it merely with curiosity. Their interests are not directly involved, and their own attachment to the Union is so unquestioning and sincere, that they do not realize the possibility of anybody's really wishing to destroy it. They go quite as much too far in one direction, as our excitable City population go in the other. They do not believe the South at all in earnest; they look upon the whole movement as factitious and empty—as aiming merely at political results, and certain to end in smoke. In the City, on the contrary, the apprehensions of disunion are so excessive as to leave little room for cool judgment and common sense. Men await every hour's fresh news from the South as if it were to seal the fate of the nation. Stocks go up or down, as matters look bright or gloomy, from one day to another. The whole public mind is feverish—apprehensive, alarmed; and as a matter of course, the smallest incidents assume gigantic proportions in the public eye.

Both these mistakes are to be regretted,—for they mutually assist each other. If the City could look at the matter a little more coolly, the country would have more sympathy with its real perils. And if the country would appreciate the movement more justly and treat it more seriously, the City would see more signs of hope for the future. There are thousands and tens of thousands in the City whose property,—whose incomes,—whose business are disastrously affected by anything that threatens disunion. It is due to them, certainly, that such perils should be recognized if they exist, and cease to be treated as empty dreams while they are destroying the hopes and the happiness of whole communities.

It is idle to deny that the secession movement is assuming formidable proportions. No one doubts that South Carolina is thoroughly in favor of it,—and all she waits for is to ascertain whether she will be sustained by other Southern States. As to the state of public sentiment in Georgia—the most important of these States—it is not easy to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. On the one side i is represented as nearly unanimous for secession,—on the other, as certain to vote against it. There is, however, a very strong party in that State, as also in Alabama and Mississippi, in its favor. But it is perfectly idle to attribute great importance to the reports that come from day to day of movements in those States, of public meetings, of private declarations, of raising troops, &c., as if these incidents could decide anything, or even afford any firm basis for predicting the future. Men read the telegrams and chance speculations of the morning newspaper, and ask each other "how it looks today,"—as if they had only to consult a barometer, or study the sky, to know what the weather will be a month or three months hence.

One thing is evident:—the movement is too deliberate not to be serious. Hasty action, rash violence, has been carefully avoided. All that has been done thus far in any of the States, has been to call Conventions and submit the matter to the action of the people through their delegates. It is obvious that upon the decision of these Conventions the whole thing will turn. We are not prepared to believe that any State Convention, except that of South Carolina, will decide to secede on the instant, and without conditions. South Carolina, we presume, will ask nothing but the promise of support. But we doubt whether any other State will proffer that support without first requiring a general conference of the Southern States; and probably a fresh attempt to secure what they consider their essential rights at the hands of the Federal Government.

The *Tribune*, a day or two since, declared its determination to favor the secession of Southern States that might desire to leave the Union:

> "Whenever," said the *Tribune*, "a whole section of this Republic, whether a half, a third, or only a fourth, shall truly desire and demand a separation from the residue, *we shall as earnestly favor such separation.* * * Whenever the people of the Cotton States shall have definitely and decisively made up their minds to separate from the rest of us, *we shall urge that the proper steps be taken to give full effect to their decision.*"

There are many at the North, undoubtedly, besides the ultra Abolitionists, who have aimed at such a result for years,—who would concur in this view of the case. But whatever may be its merits, there is but one way in which such a separation can be accomplished, and that is by an *amendment of the Constitution*. Congress cannot assent to secession, for it would be simple suicide. If Congress can sever the Union into two parts, it may into twenty. If Congress can release one State from allegiance to the Constitution, it may release them all. Any such theory would give Congress power to *abolish* the Constitution. Nor can the several States assent to secession, for they have no more power to destroy the Constitution than Congress has.

If the Southern States desire any change in their relations to the Union, let them seek those changes in the way provided; namely, through amendments to the Constitution. Let them, if they choose,—submit alternative propositions,—and demand *either such additional guarantees* as they require, or if they be refused, *permission to withdraw from the Union*. There can be no difficulty in devising such a scheme. If the several State Conventions see fit to pronounce in favor of it, they can easily assemble a General Convention to put it in shape and provide for its submission to Congress and the individual States. It may involve delay, but certainly so grave a matter should not be decided hastily.

Its success may be doubtful,—but if it failed, it would leave the South no worse off than it found them. On the contrary, it would promote their union, and strengthen their claims upon sympathy and support. And it is the only way in which a *peaceful* separation can be effected. Any other mode is in direct violation of the Constitution, and can only be accomplished by revolution.

Discouraging from the South.—Senator Toombs has not resigned his seat after all. He only threatens to do so on the 3d of March, if Georgia does not secede before that time. The fear that he will not resign seems to have induced the State to think seriously of remaining in the Union.

The President's Bounty to Kansas.

The statement to the effect that Mr. Buchanan, touched with the sufferings of Kansas, had given a hundred dollars for their relief, is evidently deemed so improbable as to demand more than ordinary proof. We are accordingly furnished with an authoritative assertion of the fact, strengthened with an actual copy of the order upon which the money was obtained. Less than this would not have answered. That the inveterate and remorseless malignity with which the President has pursued that injured people, should have yielded to any more placable sentiment is not the only reflection that must have carried doubt to the mind of the reader. In the sunset of his Administration, with so much light thrown back upon his public career as to show how profitless has been his tortuous Territorial policy, it is within the limits of credibility that the mistaken Chief may appreciate his errors, and yearn to make some amends for the wrong they inflicted, especially as so valuable an aid to reflection as the result of the Presidential canvass is added to his material of judgment.

But admitting the sincerity of Mr. Buchanan's penitence, with that broad and charitable confidence with which we are bound to hail good deeds in a naughty world, there only remains to deplore the inadequate reparation which our venerable Executive has thought proper to make. The ills which Kansas endures are very largely derived from the misgovernment of this administration. Drought is not a visitation of Presidents but of Providence; but the poverty which preceded the bad harvest, and which renders the people wholly unable to support the deficiency of breadstuffs, is well known to have originated chiefly in the precarious tenure by which property and life have been held, and the cost of popular self-protection, incident to such savage and vindictive mismanagement as the affairs of the Territory have been deliberately subjected to. Nor is this Executive delinquency merely historical. At this moment, and entirely within the reach of official interposition and correction, Kansas is groaning beneath two conspicuous evils. The lands of the Territory are thrown into the market at a moment when the settlers are left without any means to secure their preëmptions and save their improvements; and, of course, large numbers of families must be dispossessed of their homes, for which they have so long fought, struggled and endured, on the verge of a Winter which threatens to be more than ordinarily severe.

This avalanche of misery, the apparent fruit of official routine, might perhaps, be palliated, if another accompanying fact did not show that something worse than routine is at the bottom of it. Along the Southern border of Kansas, adjoining the Indian territory, lies some of the most productive soil of the West. The free settlers early hastened thither, and protected by the first boundary survey built their houses, and put the land under cultivation, and were enjoying a degree of prosperity unknown in other portions of the Territory, and greatly envied by the neighboring slaveholding population of Missouri. By these latter proper representations were made at Washington; the boundary was ordered to be resurveyed, and, by methods well-know to the Land-office, a wide belt of this land was ascertained to belong not to Kansas but to the Indian Territory. Seeing that the land was not wanted for Indians, and was actually in the occupancy of the whites, it might have been supposed that the gentlest measures would have been employed to recover the tract. Victims of an official blunder, the people, in a year of famine, suffering and apprehension, might have expected delay and indulgence, that they might find other altars for their household gods. They seem to have made this unhappy miscalculation. Two or three notices to quit were not obeyed, apparently, because the squatters could not bring themselves to believe that an eviction so sudden, needless, and ruinous would actually be enforced on the threshold of Winter, and did believe that if the Winter left them undisturbed, the forthcoming Republican administration would interfere for their relief.

Never was an error more fatal. Two weeks ago armed bands of men, led by Government agents, entered this tract and commenced a campaign which for savage ferocity and inhumanity can only be equaled in the history of Indian outrages. They proceeded from house to house; drove the inhabitants into the fields, and burned their cabins, and often their household goods, before their eyes; and turned them adrift amid the hopeless desolation thus spread about them. The famine-stricken homes of Northern Kansas are thronged with fugitives from this scene of barbarity. And the work of ejection still proceeds with undiminished rigor.

It is superfluous to say that it lies entirely within the power of Mr. Buchanan not only to postpone the land-sales to another year, but to put an instant stop to the brutalities we have described. Had he substituted for the hundred dollar check, an order for the suspension of evictions, such as are not uncommon in the highlands of Scotland or the bogs of Ireland, but which are without precedent in our boundless country, he would have given a cheaper and far more satisfactory evidence of repentance, than the free gift of his salary for four years would have furnished. Never in fact did conscience-smitten offender offer heaven less adequate terms of compromise than has Mr. Buchanan in this instance. For the private citizen thus to compensate with paltry alms the injuries inflicted upon an entire people by the public officer, is to make a mockery of the whole business. That, after all, may be the sardonic design of the Old Public Functionary.

The Grand Trunk Railway.—In an article, elsewhere quoted, the London *Times* enumerates the causes that have led to the financial ruin of this gigantic enterprise. Some are true enough but others are singularly inapplicable. The folly of building a road "through a wild forest on the south side of the St. Lawrence, when Quebec and Montreal are situated on the north side" is urged, under the supposition that this necessitated the erection of the Victoria Bridge in order to connect the line with the City of Montreal.

It would be hardly possible to find more errors crammed into a single sentence. In the first place Montreal being an island, and not on the north side of the St. Lawrence, a bridge would have been equally necessary whether the road had been constructed on the north side or on the south. In the second place "the wild forest" is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and stretches away uninterruptedly to the Hudson's Bay. The south side, on the contrary, extends to United States territory, and is covered with thriving townships. If the Grand Trunk Railway had been constructed on the north bank, there would have been no connection with the American roads, and especially with the one to Portland, over which all the commerce of the Canadas passes during the Winter months.

The *Times* writer is ignorant of the country he attempts to describe. On the north bank of the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Montreal, there are only a few unprogressive French Canadian villages which have remained stationary for a century, and will not advance a peg during five centuries yet to come. The climate is arctic—the population sparse—the cultivation poor—the land barren. There is a vast interior country that grows more and more dreary as it is ponetrated, and the most adventurous squatters could not be induced to cast their lots in a region so inhospitable. All the settlements on the north bank are within thirty miles of the river side, and further than this they can never be extended. Between this uninviting territory and that on the south side—where Anglo-Saxon energy is astir, where the climate improves as the country is penetrated, and where the soil is fertile—there cannot be much difficulty in naming the proper route for a railway. If the road was built for the ordinary purposes of commerce and connection with the principal cities in the United States, the south side was properly selected. If, on the other hand, an extensiou of the Grand Trunk to the North Pole was the main object contemplated, some strong arguments might be brought forward in favor of the north side.

The City Election.

We must dissent *in toto* from the suggestion made in a quarter certainly entitled to some authority, that the Republican organizations of our City should make no regular nominations for the various important offices to be filled at the December Election. Such abstinence on the side of the Republicans would be simply a surrender of the City Government, without contest, into the clutches of one or other of the contending Democratic factions. It would have even yet worse results; for the Democratic factions, freed from any fear of Republican competition, would of necessity have to vie with each other in appeals to the sympathies of the very lowest class of voters, by nominating candidates directly selected out of that class. It is to the fear of Republican rivalry that we now owe any respectable nominations made by the Democratic Party. Once let this fear be removed, and we shall see Enrights and Devlins put in nomination from one end of the City to the other.

The object which all good citizens should labor to secure in the December contest, is the election of honest and reputable men to both Boards of the Common Council, and to the control of our Public Schools. We quite agree with those who say that integrity and capacity are the requisites for civic trust, and that similarity of political conviction should be held as a minor consideration. But is it impossible for the Republican organizations in the various Districts to combine all three requisites in one candidate? Or is there any hope—the Republicans making no nominations—that the contending Democratic factions would exercise a like forbearance?

It is easy to talk of candidates who shall receive their nominations "directly from the people." But all experience shows that "People's Conventions" are a delusion and snare, the myrmidons of some regular organization invariably pulling the wires, electing their own President and officers, and finally conducting "the business" of such meeting in a manner to suit themselves and the interests of those who employ them. The solid men of Wall-street and Broadway have not received the physical education requisite to qualify them for assuming control of a popular demonstration. That class known as "the roughs" are in the ascendant on such occasions, and are never slow in appealing to the brass-knuckle argument.

But let our citizens of all parties, who desire economic and honest City Government, give due notice to the political managers on their respective sides, that they will not regard as binding any nominations made exclusively on the ground of political service, unless the candidates, in addition, shall be men deserving of the trust with which the nominations propose to endow them. Let it be known in advance that the intelligent classes will scrutinize every City or School nominee on his own merits; and that Republicans will not consider themselves bound to vote for any man because he is of their own political complexion, if his antecedents condemn him as unfit for the place, or not entitled to confidence. With a like understanding among the better order of Democrats, the Convention-managers on both sides would exercise greater caution in their selection of candidates—fully assured, as they could not fail to be, that respectable Democrats would vote for a good Republican in preference to an objectionable man of their own party, and that intelligent Republicans would return the compliment under like circumstances.

That political questions are little mixed up in the issues of a Charter election is quite true. Nevertheless, until we have devised special organizations to look after them on purely municipal and non-political grounds, there can be no way of dispensing with such organizations as now exist without incurring still greater evils. We have a Mayor who is a shrewd politician of the local sort, and who can assume as many complexions as the chameleon. He has a deep personal and pecuniary interest in securing a subservient Common Council, and no tricks at his command will be left untried to attain that object. Every "People's Convention," or "Citizens' Convention," or "Taxpayers' Convention," which may be called, will, to a greater or less extent, be pervaded by his agents who, as heretofore, will attempt to break it up by violence where they cannot obtain control of its machinery. Let each party, therefore, make its own nominations with a clear understanding that none but good men will be indorsed at the ballot-box, and that no party discipline, commending a bad man to support, will be recognized. The balance of power in all contested districts is with the honest and respectable voters; let them exercise due independence of political control next December, and none but honest and worthy men can possibly be elected.

Electing a President.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat* says:

> "Gov. Robt. J. Walker has originated, perhaps, the most feasible mode to prevent the recurrence of the present difficulties. It is this, that Electors shall be chosen by Districts instead of by the States at large. Had this plan been adopted, Lincoln, propably, would not have been chosen."

Gov. Walker is by no means the inventor of this mode of electing a President. It was very ably and strenuously advocated by Col. Benton, immediately after the election of Adams in 1824, and has been brought forward repeatedly, from that time to this, by various persons. It is, unquestionably, much more thoroughly Democratic than the present plan. Obviously, however, no one State would ever thus dissipate her strength in the election of a President, unless all should assent to the scheme.

Too Good to be True.

The chivalry of South Carolina, it would seem, are not without influential sympathizers in the Empire City. The telegraph announces that "a distinguished officer" of New-York has offered Gov. Gist to enlist under the Palmetto flag "at the head of twelve hundred fighting New-Yorkers." The name of the officer is not given, but another dispatch describes him as "a prominent New-York Captain." This points directly to Marshal Rynders as the only prominent "Captain" among us who could be capable of any such piece of treasonable folly. The fact that the census has been finished, and that the Slave-trade has, of late, been seriously interfered with at this port, together with the near approach of March, 1861,—must naturally make the illustrious Captain desirous of securing a new field of profitable operations. Let South Carolina only relieve our City of his presence, and the evils of her secession will not be without, at least, one item of compensation.

As to the military education of Capt. Rynders, those who best know the hero aver that it was not acquired in the dull routine of West Point or any other military academy. The first stricken fields he saw, were those in which enraged roosters of the game species flew at each other's heads with vengeful spurs, while Rynders and other heroes of like military genius stood by with betting-books and pencils. Since then, with the occasional diversion of a canine combat, or the triumphant efforts of a Scotch terrier to kill "ninety rats in sixty seconds,"—all the belligerent experiences of the gallant Captain have related to human pugnacity. He has directed the muscular politicians of one faction, in their efforts to blacken the eyes and disfigure the noses of all adversaries at primary elections. He has been the steadfast patron of the sinew-men and bruisers of politics, though never suspected himself of any undue rashness in exposing his own sacred person to danger.

Whether such qualifications as these are of the kind South Carolina needs in a "great captain" at the present emergency, we cannot say. But, desiring earnestly, in common with all decent citizens, not to delay any promotion which promises to remove Rynders from our midst,—we do cheerfully indorse him to the South Carolina Legislature as a man possessing great experience of the sort described; also as a man well qualified to prevent any adverse demonstrations of opinion at the primary elections which are shortly to be held for the purpose of choosing members of the Secession Convention. Let Rynders be on hand with twelve hundred of such Short-boys as are his usual companions, and should any of the wealthy planters or conservative business-men attempt to deposit a ballot in favor of the Union, we guarantee that they will "see stars" and know what "smashed faces" are before regaining their homes—always provided, of course, that Rynders be employed and paid on the secession side, and that the Union men do not offer him a higher price. It would go far, we think, to reconcile the intelligent and respectable portion of our citizens to the loss of South Carolina's sisterhood, if Gov. Gist would enter into bonds and give security to hire Rynders and twelve hundred of such "fighting New-Yorkers" as he would take with him into the permanent service of the Palmetto State.

The Sunday Theatre Law.

Our readers will remember what a hue and cry was raised recently when the State Legislature enacted a law for the suppression of theatrical performances in this City on Sunday. Crowds of Germans assembled in the public halls and parks, and listened to inflamed phillipics from Doctors whose names exhausted the consonants of a dozen alphabets; the "Sensation Press" was laden to the margin with denunciations of the despotic rulers who invaded the rights of conscience and the freedom of religious belief, which the letter and spirit of our institutions had secured to all;—the unconstitutionality of the law was proclaimed, and one united German guttural of defiance went up from a thousand throats. The proprietors of German theatres determined to test the constitutionality of the statute; but with a seeming prescience of the failure that would crown their efforts against it in the legal tribunals, they resorted to a very silly subterfuge, and established a new religious order or sect, the public devotional exercises of which consisted of theatrical performances on Sunday, while the individual virtues it inculcated were smoking tobacco in meerschaum pipes, and the copious guzzling of lager-beer. Infatuated with a belief that the profanity, which christened such folly with the name of religion, would secure them immunity from the penalties of the law, the proprietors of various beer-gardens and theatres continued their Sunday performances in defiance of the enactment. Several of their number were indicted, one of whom, Gustave Lindenmuller, on Saturday last was tried before Judge Gould, in the Oyer and Terminer.

As this was to be the test case, the most eminent counsel was employed, and every ground of defence thoroughly canvassed, as may be seen by reference to the full report in our legal column, which will repay perusal. The logic of the lawyer who proposed to prove, first, that his client sued for breaking a borrowed kettle, never borrowed the kettle; second, that it was cracked when he borrowed it; and third, that it was sound when he carried it back; pales its ineffectual fires before Mr. Brady's theory of defence in this Theatre case. He first denies to the Jury that a theatrical performance was exhibited on Sunday, and then argues to the Court, that the theatrical performance given was a part of the prisoner's religious devotion, in which, as such, he had a constitutional right to engage; while, to cap the climax, he claims, in the third place, that the Sunday law is unconstitutional, because it is retroactive, and destroys the value of the defendant's *pecuniary interests*, vested before its passage in the Sunday-theatre business. There is little fear that the constitutionality of the Sunday law can ever be successfully impeached, when the best talent of the New-York Bar, in attacking it, is reduced to such a threefold absurdity.

The charge of the Judge, and the verdict of the Jury, will probably be given to-day. We suppose there is little doubt as to the verdict on the facts charged, though the law-points involved, including the constitutionality of the law, will probably be carried to the higher Courts.

Our Minister in China.—A letter from Shanghai, in another column, refutes the reports that were in circulation here some weeks since, that our Minister and the American Commodore on that station had left American citizens without proper protection at a critical emergency. The cause of Mr. Ward's temporary absence is fully explained, and the whole story is said to have originated in malice.

Lecture.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivers his opening lecture of the season, this evening, at Cooper Institute. The announcement is all that is necessary to crowd the room.

Amusements.

To the few confiding souls who still retain faith in the Academy of Music's operatic announcements, it may be fit to mention that "La Juive" is promised on Monday, the 26th. Miss Hinckley, the Albanian songstress has arrived. Mr. Max Maretzek, the conductor of the operatic orchestra, whose movements have recently been the subject of much anxiety to many inquiring friends, in one of those gay freaks which occasionally overtake this indomitable gentleman, departed suddenly on Thursday, without notice, for the Havana, where he proposes organizing a corps for the musical invasion of Mexico. His *bâton* has passed into the hands of Mr. Carl Anschutz. Formes, Fabbri & Co. have been concertizing during the past week with great success at Baltimore, Washington and Richmond. The Music division, under the direction of the affable Grow, give a Concert with "Don Pasquale," to follow at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Friday, the 23d.

On Monday evening the Hutchinson family give a concert at the same place, commencing at 6¾ o'clock.

If sweet things of song look somewhat o'ercast here, it is pleasant to feel that the prospects of music brighten on the other side. In speaking of the Prince of Wales' visit to the Philadelphia Academy of Music, many of the English papers mention with pride (what the Prince's modesty here concealed) his highly cultivated musical genius, and congratulate themselves on the lustre to be hereafter shed over the science of harmony from his skill in investigating its nature and exemplifying its operations. Music has been too little redeemed from plebeian associations. Handel, Bach, Mozart, &c., were rather low people, though exceeding clever, "considering;" and the English people appear, from their tone, to have long felt the want of that refinement and finished elegance in composition which high birth alone can give. For these reasons, the spectacle of a Prince destined to step forward in this handsome way to the relief of Art, must be a matter of rejoicing uncommon to all admirers of monarchy like Mr. Adonis Gerard, and prove an additional incentive to men of his class for attendance at opera.

Few and far alas! have been such triumphs of music. More than eighty years have elapsed since Frederick II. played the flute. From that period a long and dreary interregnum took place in musical history, during which we meet only such names as Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and people of that class, until in 1815 we find the most accomplished gentleman in Europe, George IV., playing the bass fiddle. Another long interval has elapsed since then, and the art seemed destined never to be rescued from the common hands into which it had fallen,—the Webers, Rossinis, Bellinis, Verdis and Frys,—when suddenly we are exhilerated by this most gratifying announcement. Doubtless, other embryo monarchs will follow this example,—Eugenie's young hope of France, for instance. We set no limits to our expectations in this matter, and doubt not, in some quarter of a century to come, it will be quite an ordinary thing for Kings to be candidates in music, and have operas in hand, and go through the doubts and fears of first nights. Conceive of some *personne* thus discussing Albert Edward's last effort. The opera, on the whole was a *succes destinie*.

The British monarch is deficient in energy. In the duet, "My Soul is Bursting," the King has introduced the trumpets, which is something new, as the trumpets usually introduce the King. "On the whole, Albert Edward has shown respectable talents, and was generally called for at the close," with many other erudite and witty observations. There is a good time coming for song.

In connection with musical matters we are happy to announce that the brilliant critic and composer, Mr. W. H. Fry, has recovered from his recent severe illness, and may be found each day at the accustomed desk.

This week there is nothing new under the theatrical sun. Miss Cushman brings to a close one of the most lengthened and brilliant engagements on dramatic record, and opens at Boston on Monday, 26th. Out of forty-eight nights, she has carried twenty-four to crowded houses with two pieces only, "Guy Mannering" and "Romeo and Juliet." As doubtless all her legion of friends and admirers will like to say farewell on some night this week, we give a programme of performance. On Monday, for the first time, the "Honeymoon" and the dying scene of *Queen Katharine*; on Tuesday, "Guy Mannering;" on Wednesday, the "Honeymoon" and, first time, a new piece written for Miss Cushman entitled "A Lesson of the Heart;" on Thursday, *Cardinal Wolsey* and "A Lesson of the Heart;" on Friday, "Much Ado About Nothing"—*Benedict* by Mr. Charles Wheatley, the celebrated juvenile actor and comedian.

Saturday, the last and crowning night of her engagement, Miss Cushman, with generous appreciation, devotes to the benefit of her manager, Mr. Jackson, whose judicious direction and liberal coöperation have contributed so largely to secure this dramatic triumph. So many of our best artists have already proffered their aid that the entertainment will be of a character so varied and attractive as to insure the evening being a worthy close to Miss Cushman's engagement. On Monday next Mr. Edwin Booth will appear as *Hamlet*.

At Miss Keene's the new spectacular piece approaches production, if we are to judge by the increased size of the letters on the bills. A little farce entitled "Toodles a Father," more broad than long, and less novel than laughable, was played last week. Old incidents, old scenes, and old jokes, were there, but the spirit that gave them animation was gone. Burton is dead, and *Toodles* is dead with him.

At Wallack's, "Playing With Fire" will this week be sandwiched between benefits. On Saturday, Mr. Lester gathered around him, for his benefit, one of those audiences rich in beauty, fashion and distinction, which Mr. Lester can almost alone attract. The pursuit of pleasure under difficulties was hardly less more happily exemplified than on Saturday night, at the *rere* of Wallack's parquette. All New-York's beauty and chivalry were there, and Wallack's lamps shone over a larger crowd of brave men and fair women—especially the latter—than will probably meet until "Lewellyn sounds his horn again." On Monday Mrs. Hoey invites to "an home" her many friends. Her benefit night is a festival which New-York delights to observe, and in the observance is most honored.

On Wednesday, too, comes the benefit of Mr. Blake, when will be presented for the first time in a long time, "The Rivals," and "Cool as a Cucumber," which, under every circumstance, the beneficiary is. Last Friday evening Mr. Blake completed his fifty-fourth year. The occasion was one of great pleasantness in Wallack's cozy green-room, where the wassail bowl was emptied many times in libation to one of the best of actors who has delighted the stage in our day.

At Niblo's, Forrest still draws the muscular masses. On Wednesday he was in his might. Whistling from the gallery drowned the orchestra, and a riot or two raged in the parquette. He rose in rattle with the occasion, and romped in dalliance delighted with the storm. His admirers said he never played better. Several ladies, however, left the house. On Monday he plays *Hamlet*, on Wednesday *Lear*, on Friday *Othello*.

Barnum's, the two Bowerys, and the Hooley & Campbell Minstrels present the same attractions as last week.

Mr. Boucicault has declined the terms required by Mr. Jamison to cross the water, and Mr. Fisher will be probably prevented accepting his offer by his engagements here. Mr. Leeson is not unlikely to join the Adelphi on the cessation of his term at Laura Keene's.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

The third of the preliminary rehearsals given by the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn, was well attended on Saturday morning, at the Athenæum. In the evening, the first concert of the season was given at the same place. The audience was large and fashionable—not in the New-York sense of the term; for our Brooklyn friends are more given to interior culture than exterior display;—so that though many a Metropolitan gathering might eclipse this one in brilliancy of toilette and showiness of dress, we doubt if its superior in solid worth and wealth of accomplishment is often or ever found. The spacious auditorium was filled to repletion. Everybody was there. Clergymen in white chokers were liberally sprinkled here and there; squads of school girls, chaperoned by venerable maidens, lent beauty to the scene; respectable, well-to-do papas, headed their entire families as they filed into the room; young men and maidens; old men and elderly ladies—in fact, all cliques, religious, political, upper ten and lower twenty, were there, and all were well paid, not only for the cost of admittance, but for the trouble and fuss of a necessarily early tea and the struggle at the door.

Mr. Eisfeld was conductor and Mr. Noll leader; Herr Mulder presided at the piano. The concert was a grand success, and there is no longer room for doubt that this Society is to be a formidable rival to the one in this City.

It was especially pleasant to see at this opening concert the genial face of the President, Mr. L. B. Wyman, and his announcement that the second concert would be given in the new Academy of Music, on the 5th of January, did not detract from the cordial welcome he received.

The orchestral programme is announced for the next concert. Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor; Weber's "Euryanthe" overture, and Littolf's overture, "The Bride of Kynast."

News from Washington.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Hon. Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, has resigned his mission. Gov. Weller has received the appointment in his stead.

Advices received from Ecuador announce the reestablishment of peace in that republic by the triumph of Gen. Flores. The new government has appointed as Minister to this country Don Antonio Flores, a son of Gen. Flores, who has already arrived in your city, and is soon expected here. In the present state of our relations on the Pacific coast of South America, the appointment of a Minister from Ecuador is a good sign, as it indicates a desire to cultivate friendly relations. There is plenty of room for these, as our present relations with Peru and Chili are not on the best of footing, and the new Minister from Ecuador will find a good disposition towards him. It is stated that he is also instructed to endeavor to enlist American enterprise in several important works in that republic, such as steam navigation, and gas and water works for several important cities.

By order of the Secretary of War, a Court-martial has been ordered to meet at Fort Columbus on the 16th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Lieut. Webb will act as Judge-Advocate.

The President has appointed Revel W. English Deputy Postmaster at Alton, Ill.

The President has recognized Nicholas G. Portz, as Vice-Consular Agent of France at Mobile.

Affairs in Kansas.

THE TERRITORIAL RELIEF CONVENTION—AN OUTBREAK IN LYNN COUNTY.

Leavenworth, Friday, Nov. 16.

The Territorial Relief Convention assembled at Lawrence, on Wednesday, and after a harmonious session, adjourned the same day. Hon. R. B. Mitchell, of Linn County, was made President, and John A. Martin, of Atchison, and R. G. Elliott, of Douglas County, Secretaries. A Territorial Central Committee, composed of thirteen members, one from each Council District, with Gen. S. Pomeroy for Chairman, was appointed. A Committee of five, Marcus J. Parrott, for Chairman, was appointed to draft an address to the people of the States, setting forth the condition of Kansas, and asking their aid. The Central Committee appointed an Executive Committee of five, with Gen. Pomeroy, of this city, as Chairman. Contracts have been made with the different Railroad Companies by which goods and provisions for the relief of Kansas are shipped at merely nominal rates of freight, if consigned to the Chairman of the Committee, Gen. Pomeroy, Atchison, and marked "Kansas Relief Goods." By him they wil be distributed throughout the Territory, or sent to any particular county, town, or association, if so directed.

A resolution, warning the people of the East against giving money to any who are not indorsed by the Territorial Central Committee, was adopted.

John A. Martin, of Atchison, introduced a resolution returning the thanks of Kansas to Thaddeus Hyatt, for his efforts in behalf of the people of Kansas, which was adopted.

The Convention also passed a resolution introduced by Col. Holiday requesting the President of the United States to postpone the land sales.

The Territorial Executive Committee hold a meeting in this city on Wednesday next.

There is unquestionably the greatest destitution throughout the Territory, and there will be much suffering unless speedy relief is afforded to the inhabitants.

The *Times*, of this city, publishes a letter from Linn County, Kansas, giving an account of a new outbreak in that region. At the date of the letter, one man named Russell Hinds, after a trial by Lynch law, had been hung, and others ordered to leave the Territory immediately. The cause of the outbreak is alleged to be attempts at kidnapping and threatening towards Free-State men by Hinds and his associates.

News from Pike's Peak.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Western stage coach, which left Denver on the 12th inst., with a full complement of passengers, the mails, the messenger of Hinckley & Co.'s Express, and $11,000 in treasure, passed here at an early hour yesterday, bound for Omaha, but by some mistake the telegraph package for this office was not handed in until this morning. By it we have the following Denver City dates:

The Denver *Mountaineer* extra, of the 11th inst., says: "The Western stage coach reached here at 2½ o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst., bringing Hinckley & Co.'s messenger, with a single dispatch containing all the Presidential election returns received at Fort Kearney by telegraph up to the evening of the 7th inst." By private correspondence we learn that this news reached Denver, and was published and started six hours ahead of that taken out by the Pony Express.

It is thought here that the travel will justify the Western Stage Company in running a semi-weekly coach between Omaha and Denver, and it is hoped that they will do so.

The Pony Express which left St. Joseph on Thursday arrived here at 5 P. M. on Friday.

The weather is mild and cloudy.

News from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The schooner *Red Fox*, from Tampico, 10th, has arrived.

Four hundred thousand dollars of the seized Mexican *conducta* arrived at Tampico on the 1st, in charge of the British Consul. The American Consul claims that the money saved belongs to American citizens, while the other consignees claim a *pro rata* portion.

The steamer *Pawnee* was at Tampico attending to the matter. The people tried to rob it, but failed.

Another report had reached Tampico that Guadalajara had finally been captured, and Gen. Mosquero taken prisoner and shot.

Additional Returns of the Election.

VIRGINIA.

Alexandria, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Bell's majority is about 400, certain.

Richmond, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The *Dispatch* has returns from 135 counties official, giving Bell 88 majority, and from 12 counties unofficial, giving Bell 99 majority. The remaining six counties gave Goggin 76 majority. The indications are that Bell has carried the State by over 200 majority.

FLORIDA.

Savannah, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Official returns from sixteen counties in Florida indicate that the majority for Breckinridge in the State will be about 3,000.

GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 17.

Every county except one in Georgia gives a majority against Breckinridge of not less than 2,500, perhaps a few dozen more.

Steamer Tecumseh Sunk.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 18.

The steamer *Tecumseh*, Logan, master, from Cincinnati to New-Orleans, sunk yesterday, across the mouth of the Louisville and Portland Canal. Her cargo is badly damaged. No lives were lost. Five coal boats were also sunk at the entrance of the canal, and will probably obstruct navigation for several days.

Col. Corcoran and the Prince of Wales.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 17.

At a meeting of Irishmen who sympathize with Col. Corcoran, of New-York, held here last night, resolutions were adopted commenting on his conduct in refusing to do honor to the Prince of Wales, and inviting him to Boston, when a congratulatory public address will be made him.

Trouble about Jack Cade.

Albany, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 17.

An agent of Edwin Forrest, to-day, served papers on Mr. Eddy and the proprietors of the Gayety Theatre, in this city, forbidding them to produce "Jack Cade." Notwithstanding this, the piece was performed this evening to an immense audience, a large number of persons being unable to gain admission to the house, the excitement created by the announcement of Mr. Forrest's legal proceedings calling out the friends of Mr. Eddy and the owners of the theatre.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The great Southern Commercial Convention, which adjourned at Vicksburgh, Miss., on the 18th of May, 1859, to meet in this city on Monday, Nov. 12, has finally given up the ghost. Not a delegate was in attendance yesterday.

Fatal Accident at Albany.

Albany, Sunday, Nov. 18.

Christopher Ruby, a respectable young man, was run over by the cars, near the freight dépôt, last night, and was fatally injured. He died at 12 o'clock to-day.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

Toronto, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, is $48,350, being an increase of over $7,000 over the corresponding week of last year.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

A Day Set for the Trial—Preliminary Skirmishes of the Lawyers—Animus of Both Sides.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Naperville, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

I have already informed you of the near approach of the great Burch Divorce Case, which promises to create such an excitement among the upper ten of Chicago and the million of the country, who delight in scandal. Although no steps beyond certain legal formalites and preliminary preparations have been effected, the case is now set down for trial next Monday, and, in order to refresh the memory of your readers, I may be permitted to give a brief statement of the case, avoiding the stiff formalities of legal papers, and using as few words as possible.

Mr. Isaac H. Burch, the plaintiff, is a prominent banker of the City of Chicago, where he owns considerable property. He was allied in marriage on May 25, 1848, to a niece of Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, the defendant, Mary W. Burch, by whom, up to the time of the suit, he has had two children—one ten years and eight months, and the other one year and eight months. They lived in a splendid residence in Michigan-avenue—the Fifth-avenue of Chicago—and had every comfort that money could buy, and the good public supposed they were happy.

In January last, however, painful rumors were afloat regarding their domestic peace, and on the 18th of that month Mr. Burch filed his complaint, and sued his wife for a divorce, alleging adultery with sundry and divers persons—the principal charge being of adultery with David Stuart, a well-known attorney of Chicago.

Mrs. Burch filed her answer in the following May, denying all the charges, and making a counter attack on the plaintiff, accusing him of ill-treatment, neglect, and improper intimacy with his own neice, all of which was set forth in the public prints, and will, no doubt, be remembered by all who take an interest in the case.

In June following, the venue was changed on the ground of prejudice of the judge in Chicago before whom the case was to be tried, the defendant alleging that the complainant, her husband, had brought an undue influence to bear upon the minds of the inhabitants of Cook County, and in July following, original papers were filed at Naperville.

Meanwhile, as I have formerly said, the utmost diligence has been manifested on both sides in taking depositions, and, it is said, the lowest haunts of vice, as well as the gilded palaces of luxury, have contributed to the disgusting details that will be forthcoming on the trial.

A peculiar feature of the case is somewhat similar to the Sickles case. Mr. Burch alleges that his wife made a written confession (in the presence of a notary) to the various commissions of adultery charged. To this Mrs. Burch replies that she was coerced into the confession, and had the solemn promise of Mr. Burch that it should not be used against her.

Each of the parties seem anxious for the publication of details blasting the character of the other, and, as will be seen below, the first struggle in Court included an effort on the one side to publish, and on the other side to suppress affidavits of a decidedly personal nature.

The Court commenced its sittings here on Monday last, but several minor cases had preference on the calendar. The prosecution, on behalf of Mr. Burch, fired the first gun yesterday, by making an application to dismiss from consideration at this early stage of the case certain depositions which had been taken at St. Louis affecting Mr. Burch's character. The Court ruled that those depositions could not be introduced by Mrs. Burch without amending their answer and thus changing the issue, and ruled out the aforesaid depositions as not admissible, unless Mrs. Burch's answer was amended. Mrs. Burch's counsel offered but feeble opposition, as they wished to use the depositions more particularly when the question of alimony came to be considered.

The next point of dispute was as to the time for going on with the trial. Counsel for Mrs. Burch wished to have it set down for next Monday, stating that they believed the case could be finished during the remaining two weeks of the present term. Counsel for Mr. Burch were fully of opinion that more than two weeks would be required, and this morning the Court heard argument on both sides. The Court, in deciding the point, said that the only time when a special term to try the case could be called, was in January. But it was objected that some of the counsel could not be present. In view of all the difficulties, the Court would decide in such a way that both sides should have a fair opportunity. The Court could see no way in which the cause could be tried in this county, unless it was tried at this term. In the midst of all the difficulties, the Court thought it best to commence the case at this term, and complete it if possible. The Court was aware of all the difficulties, but believed that with the coöperation of counsel, the case might be concluded within the two weeks. The Court would, therefore, set Friday morning if that would please counsel.

Mr. Beckwith, counsel for Mrs. Burch, said that would suit them.

Counsel for Mr. Burch said some of his associates had gone to Chicago.

The Court further stated that if it should happen that the case was not concludad at the legal close of the term, the Court would be willing to grant three or four days more presence provided both sides would stipulate that the legal objections—if there be such—should be waived.

Both sides agreed that that course would not be objectionable.

Mr. Miller, for Mr. Burch, said he thought he might wish to move the suppression of the Cincinnati depositions.

The Court suggested that perhaps some of those side issues might be tried previous to the commencement of the trial.

Mr. Beckwith gave notice that he would try to have all those questions regarding depositions settled this week.

The other side agreed that this course should be pursued if possible.

Mr. Browning, counsel for Mrs. Burch, called the attention of the Court to a deposition of Mr. Burch made yesterday, which he wished to take the course of the St. Louis depositions, and be sealed, and publication prevented.

Mr. Miller, for Mr. Burch, called attention to other affidavits now on the files of the Court, which he alleged contained the most disgraceful attacks on the character of the complainant. (One of these depositions—that of Mrs. Clark, at St. Louis—an admitted prostitute, was as follows:)

THE DEPOSITION OF ELLEN C. CLARK.

My name is Ellen C. Clark; father's is William Meyers; am forty years old the 25th of this month; was born in New-York State; my mother is living there; think she is sixty-nine years old; I am single; my first husband was named Aaron W. Bennett; lived in Chicago, Ill.; went there about seven years ago; now live at No. 107 Morgan-street, in this city; have lived here since 8th of October last; in Chicago I lived on the west side of Jefferson-street, between Harrison and Polk streets, opposite Cedar-street; lived there between March and November, 1857; the house was a brown cottage, with four rooms and closets, and had a dressmaking sign on it; I rented it from Heath & Hurd, paint and oil dealers; have been married twice, the second time to James M. Clark, on the last day of July, six years ago, by a Baptist minister, and at Chicago; my first husband is living; my second died in a town near Chicago, in a year and ten days after we were married; at Chicago, my business most of the time was nursing; lived at the Clarendon House, on Randolph and Market streets, and at the Homœopathic Hospital, Nos. 18 and 20 Kinzie-street; made my home at the latter place while I worked out; then went to housekeeping on Lake-street, between Halstead and Green streets; afterwards, successively, on Jefferson, on Harrison, and Polk streets, and on Madison, between Green and Peoria streets; could not tell how long at each; nursed small-pox patients; married Clarke at the hospital, on Lake-street; took in the sick and took care of them; next stopped at Union Hospital, between Carroll and Fulton streets; afterwards lived at various places, going from house to house, nursing or sewing, and taking care of the sick at home; have kept houses of ill-fame, and been an inmate of one other such house; kept one a portion of eighteen months, including the brown cottage on Jefferson-street, in Chicago; also, one on Madison-street, there; also, one at the corner of [illegible]-street and Broadway, in this city, and at No. [illegible] Broadway: was an inmate of [illegible] at No. 16 O'[illegible]-street: at the brown [illegible] Chicago, I boarded only one, Mary Starkey, who sewed and received money from a gentleman.

The witness, Clark, swears that she was first informed of this suit by the newspapers; that she wrote to Erastus Corning, communicating to him that Mr. Burch's character could be attacked through her evidence. Her connection with the case, as a witness, was secured by an interview with Mr. Beckwith, of this city, subsequent to, and the result of, her letter to Mr. Corning. She saw Mr. Beckwith at the Rich[illegible] House in this city, in August last, where her affidavit was taken in the presence of a notary. The witness then proceeds to depose that she received the visits of Mr. Burch, at the brown cottage, on Morgan-street, above referred to.

A story is going the rounds of the papers that this woman Clark made a call on Mr. Burch under pretext of asking alms, and conducted herself in such a way as to excite suspicion. Mr. Burch says he believes this call was for the purpose of identifying him, she having never seen him until that time, and taking those means to become familiar with his features.

Mr. Miller said that this affidavit of a keeper of a house of prostitution had been decided not competent under the answer, and yet could be offered as testimony in the course of the trial. When an imputation of the kind put forth in that affidavit had been put on the file of the Court, Mr. Burch had a right to put on the files of the Court an affidavit explaining the allegations of the witness and defending himself.

The Court ruled that the affidavit alluded to by Mr. Browning should not be published for the present. It may be proper to state, however, that the substance of the paper charged conspiracy on the part of Mrs. Burch and her counsel to injure the character of Mr. Burch.

The case, therefore, will be put on trial next Monday, and in the meantime the skirmishes about the depositions will continue.

At the opening of the Court this morning, after the disposal of some preliminary business, Mr. Miller, on behalf of Mr. Burch, proceeded to argue a motion to suppress the deposition of Margaret O'Hara. He considered it important that the deposition should be retained. The only objection made to it was that the name had been spelt wrong. The gentlemen who drew the notice spelt it O'Harow, while the witness signed her name O'Hara. He argued that the similarity in the sound of the names made the case come within the rule of *idem sonans*. He cited several cases of similar mistakes, such as "Hutson" for "Hudson," "usrey" for "usury," which had been decided to come within the principle. It was not pretended that the person who gave the deposition was the person meant in the notice, and it was not surprising that a person unfamiliar with the Irish language should mistake O'Harow for O'Hara.

The Court ruled that the principle of *idem sonans* was applicable, and O'Hara might be pronounced so as to be spelt O'Harow according to the sound, and that the difference in the spelling could not be fatal. The motion to suppress the depositions was therefore overruled.

O., Jr.

Rogers & Raymond

Are this season presenting many

NEW AND SPECIAL STYLES

OF

MEN'S WINTER CLOTHING,

Including unique and dashing overcoats, with and without capes, new fashions in business and traveling suits, and novelties in dress and undress clothing of every description. Those who desire to combine the

ACME OF ELEGANCE

with the

SUPERLATIVE OF CHEAPNESS,

will find both at

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,

And No. 214 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated

NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.

PRICE REDUCED FULL 25 PER CENT.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's

SEWING MACHINES,

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Increased facilities for manufacturing, and the curtailment of litigation expenses, consequent upon recent decisions of the United States Courts, confirming the validity of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's patent, enable this Company to furnish their sewing-machines, with important improvements, at greatly reduced prices. The superiority of these machines for family use and manufacturers in the same range of material, is attested by tens of thousands using them, and the moderate prices at which they are now sold, place them within the reach of all, and obviate all excuse for purchasing those inferior and low-priced machines, which have so much prejudiced the sewing-machine business.

Radical Cure of Hernia.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss to all cases of rupture, however complicated. A visit to their establishment will satisfy patients or their physicians that he is prepared to treat all cases requiring mechanical surgery with skill and success. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic stockings for varicose veins, Female Supporters, Shoulder Braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities.

The Charles Frodsham Watch.

TIFFANY & CO., NO. 550 BROADWAY,

SOLE AGENTS IN NEW-YORK.

Persons wishing to procure this most reliable pocket time-piece, the celebrated Watch, indorsed by the British Admiralty, distinguished by the first awards of the London and Paris Expositions, and more recently by the Grand Russian Medal of Honor, can only be sure of a genuine article by purchasing at the above-named authorized dépôt.

All First-Class Sewing Machines

To rent and for sale.

WHEELER & WILSON'S AND GROVER & BAKER'S,

At manufacturers' prices,

Reduced this day.

New-York Sewing Machine Emporium,

No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

White, the Hatter, has now on hand a large stock of Hats, Caps and Furs, of the LATEST FASHION. WHITE'S DRESS HATS ARE SUPERB. Ladies purchasing Furs should not fail to call first at No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Mothers, if you would know how properly to govern your children and direct them in the manner to secure their future welfare, submit their heads for a Phrenological Examination to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Who will Suffer?—When Dr. TOBIAS' Celebrated Venetian Liniment will immediately cure Cholera, Colic, Dysentery, Vomiting, Rheumatism, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, &c. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

Travelers! Drive Direct to the Smithsonian House, Broadway, corner of Houston-st. It is conducted on the European plan. Good fare, clean rooms, prompt attendance and moderate charges. S. E. MEAD, Proprietor.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.

All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 538 BROADWAY, New-York.

William Taylor's New Saloon,

NO. 555 BROADWAY.

Refreshments of all kinds can be here obtained by ladies and gentlemen at all hours of the day and evening.

The Stereoscopic Emporium—*WHOLESALE and Retail.*—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

MARRIED.

Braudes—Meserole.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 16, at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, William H. Braudes, of California, to Mrs Emma Meserole, of this City.

California papers please copy.

Halsted—Hunt.—In Fairfax, Vt., on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. G. W. Ranslow, Mr. Charles E. Halstead, of New-York, to Abbie J., daughter of S. B. Hunt, Esq.

DIED.

Hanse.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 16, of dropsy, Emma Caroline Hanse.

The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Monday,) 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 75 Amity-st.

Van Wyck.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 17, Stephen Van Wyck, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, 19th inst., at 4 o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., near 6th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

Sammis.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, of diphtheria, Mary Louise, second daughter of Charles A. Sammis, aged 12 years and 1 month.

Notice of the funeral will be given in Tuesday's papers.

Covert.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, Theodore Alstyne, son of Leonard N. H. and Elizabeth Covert, in the 17th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 167 Lexington-av., on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M., without further invitation.

Parker.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 18, James C. Parker, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 64 Madison-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Andariese.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Nov. 18, Furman, eldest son of William E. and Adeline Andariese, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services this (Monday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, Bedford-av., corner of Morton-st. The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Grover C. Furman, are invited to attend, without further notice.

Strang.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Mary E., wife of Edmund R. Strang, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, William T. Baker, No. 156 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Vincent.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Nov. 17, of dropsy, Joseph Vincent, in the 36th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 South 7th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

Neale.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 17, Mrs. Jane M. Neale, aged 30 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at 1 o'clock, P. M. this day, (Monday,) Nov. 19, at the residence of Charles E. Hale, No. 95 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

McInnes.—In South Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a painful illness, Mr. Robert McInnes, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 11, F. A. M., are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 19 Pennett-place, near Court st., between Nelson and Luqueer, South Brooklyn. Take Greenwood cars from Fulton Ferry. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

Sands.—In Glen Cove, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 16, at the late residence of Geo. D. Coles, deceased, George C. Sands, in the 23d year of his age.

Hobby.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Nov. 8, James B. Hobby, son of Jonathan Hobby, of North Castle, Westchester County, aged 20 years and 8 months. He was one of the victims who suffered death by the explosion of the steam propeller *Globe*.

His remains were interred in North Castle.

Winter.—In Enterprise, Florida, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, Charles Winter, of New-York, in the 38th year of his age.

Livingston.—In London, on Thursday, Oct. 25, Mrs. Eliza Livingston, widow of Jasper Hall Livingston, of Kingston, Jam., W. I., and daughter of the late Brockholst Livingston.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

In the Times of Oct. 17 is a paragraph giving an account of the explosion at Collinsville, Ind., of a small portable steam engine, recently put up, causing the instant death of three persons, the mutilation and lingering death of two others, and severely scalding several bystanders.

Now, there is nothing which a "small portable steam-engine" can do which may not be done by Ericsson's Caloric Engine, except exploding with this shocking destruction of life and limb.

DIARY OF STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

New-Orleans, Oct. 23.—The boiler of Chemical Works exploded, demolishing a portion of the wall, and seriously injuring two persons.

Lee, Mass., Oct. 24.—A boiler of Platner & Smith's new Paper Mill exploded, seriously and probably fatally injuring John Dutcher, of Kent, Connecticut. Damage to property, $6,000.

Lowell, Mass., Oct. 24.—The boiler for heating Suffolk Mill exploded, killing Walter W. Briggs, assistant-engineer, and severely injuring C. C. Stearns, engineer.

It will be observed that the above explosions, reported since the date of the foregoing advertisement, occurred in first-class establishments, and in one instance a new establishment.

From the London News, of Oct. 20, 1860.

A dreadful accident occurred last week on the Lake of Garda. The boiler of a gun-boat, which has been running regularly from Salo to Simoné, on the opposite shore exploded, and *eighty* persons were thrown into the Lake. Only the Captain and some of the crew were saved. The whole family of Count Guerrieri, of Verona, comprising *eight persons*, were lost; and the family of Count Avrighi, of Salo, suffered the same fate. The number of victims is *about seventy*.

Oct. 31.—The boiler on the steamer *H. R. W. Hill*, bound from Memphis to New-Orleans, exploded—thirty persons were killed and forty or fifty scalded.

New-Haven, Nov. 2.—The boiler of the factory of Dan & Brothers, makers of the wood-work of carriages, exploded, tearing away a portion of the building, and badly injuring several persons. One boy named John Kane had his skull fatally fractured. Two others were badly scalded—another badly injured. A boy named Rice is supposed to be buried under the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The canal and railroad track are covered with ruins.

INSURANCE.

In consequence of the entire safety of the Caloric Engine, the erection of one in any building does not affect the rate of insurance. A steam-engine raises the rate from two per cent. to a figure that amounts to an absolute prohibition. The saving on insurance will go far in a twelvemonth towards paying for a Caloric Engine in buildings where there is but a moderate amount of property.

WATER.

The Caloric Engine requires no water. This fact will become one of vast importance to the users of power in this City the moment that the resort to the Water Meter—which will shortly become imperatively necessary—enables the Croton Board to levy a tax on consumers proportioned to the consumption.

TESTIMONIAL.

A Board of Practical Engineers of the Massachusetts Charitable Association have just awarded a gold medal to an Ericsson Caloric Engine exhibited at their recent Fair in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

FOR SALE IN NUMBERS OR BY THE SINGLE ENGINE, AT

NO. 164 DUANE-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.

WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS

of the

DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,

AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class No. 549, Nov. 17, 1860.

65, 51, 75, 17, 34, 45, 58, 30, 49, 10, 57, 56, 63.

Class No. 550, Nov. 17, 1860.

40, 47, 45, 66, 2, 1, 73, 23, 76, 34, 35, 38, 37.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Nov. 17, 1860.

GEORGE C. GORDON,

JOSEPH SEAL,

JAMES DUNCAN.

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AND

HARPER'S WEEKLY.

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BY THACKERAY AND THE AUTHOR OF

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ALL KINDS OF PASTRY, &c.,

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Bread of all kinds, made by using it is light, more digestible and nutricious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, will retain its moisture longer than by any other process, and the whole preparation for the oven need not exceed ten minutes.

It is not perishable, and is available in places and at times when yeast is not within reach, as at sea. In all climates, and under all cirumstances, it may be adopted, thus obviating all difficulty of procuring yeast or other ferment which is frequently of an inferior quality, rendering the bread more or less unwholesome.

It is valuable as regards economy, as a saving is effected in the flour of not less than 16 per cent. In the common process, much of the saccharine of the flour is lost by being converted into carbonic acid gas, and the waste is incurred solely for the purpose of generating gas to raise the dough. By using Concentrated Leaven this waste is avoided, and the gas obtained in a manner equally efficacious. Fermentation destroys a part of the flour or meal; a barrel of flour, weighing 196 pounds, which ordinarily makes about 250 pounds of bread, gives by this process 290 pounds, thus effecting a very important saving. By conformity to the directions on each package, any person capable of ordinary attention may conduct the process, and the result will invariably be highly satisfactory.

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Respectfully,

A. A. HAYES, State Assayer.

HOW TO USE IT.

BREAKFAST AND TEA ROLLS.—Three teaspoonsful of Leaven to one quart of flour; mix thoroughly by passing two or three times through a sieve; rub in a piece of butter of half the size of an egg and make the paste with cold milk or water, (milk is preferable,) barely stiff enough to permit rolling out. Much kneading should be avoided. Cut into desired form, and place immediately in a hot oven and bake quickly.

LOAF BREAD.—The same proportion of Leaven and flour sifted together as above; omit the butter, and make the paste thick enough to knead into a loaf, and bake immediately in a slow oven.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—Flour and milk sufficient to make one quart of batter; add one egg; then three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; beat to a froth and cook quick.

SPONGE CAKE.—Two cups of white sugar, beaten with the yolks of six eggs—the whites of six eggs beaten to a froth; then beat all together; add three cups of sifted flour, one cup of water, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven; flavor with two teaspoonfuls of essence of lemon, and bake in a quick oven.

CORN CAKE.—One pint each of flour and Indian meal, and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, well sifted together; add one gill of molasses and two eggs; mix them with milk, and bake in a slow oven.

CUP CAKE.—Five cups of flour and three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; add one cup of butter, two of sugar, and two eggs all well beat together; mix with milk; then add a cup of currants, and spice to suit the taste. Bake about half an hour.

LADIES' CAKE.—Three-quarters of a pound of flour and four teaspoonfuls of Leaven, sifted together; one pound of sugar and six ounces of butter, beaten to a cream; the whites of eight eggs, well beaten, and the juice of one lemon; mix with milk.

WEBSTER CAKE.—Five cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of Leaven, three cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, and two eggs; fruit and spice to the taste. Bake about half an hour.

See directions in each package for making Graham bread, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chamber-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar ginger bread, hard sugar ginger bread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, jonny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple pudding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.

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RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
LADIES will find every variety RIBBONS at very low prices.
Store No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.
C. J. CUSHMAN.

301 NO NORTH, NO SOUTH. 301
SPLENDID BARGAINS,
FOR ALL
IN
RICH DRESS GOODS,
From late Auction Sales.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS,
In the following Dress Goods:
EXTRA RICH BROCADE SILKS—NEW STYLES,
Small, neat Figures,
At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 50.
RICH FIGURED AND STRIPE BAYADERES,
At $1 per Yard—Invoice Cost, $1 40.
RICH OTTOMAN VELOURS,
At 75 cents per Yard—Invoiced at $1 25.
LOOK AT THE PRICES,
and
EXAMINE THESE GOODS VERY CLOSELY.
MADDER-COLORED PRINTS, at 6¼ cents per Yard,
Warranted Fast Colors.
WHITE DOMET FLANNELS—VERY FINE,
Only 12½ cents per Yard.
300 Pairs ROSE AND WHITNEY BLANKETS,
At $3—Manufacturer's Cost, $5.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.

LACE CURTAINS,
Very greatly reduced in prices to close the Season's Importations,
AT RETAIL.
Lace Curtains sold at $6 reduced to $5.
From $8 to $6. From $10 to $8.
From $12 50 to $10. From $20 to $16.
The entire stock of Swiss Nottingham
and
Muslin Curtains,
Will be sold at a reduction of
25 per cent.
A few soiled and auction Curtains,
Very low.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
THEIR ENTIRE
large and varied stock of
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
For Fall and Winter wear,
At a great sacrifice on former prices.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.
N. B.—We have received, per late steamers, an immense stock of desirable DRESS GOODS, viz: Ottomans, Ottoman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Empress Cloths, Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, Camel's Hair Cloths, Irish and French Poplins. Also, many new materials very desirable.
Ladies will please call and examine.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

BALL AND EVENING SILKS.
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
FASHIONABLE SHADES,
and
RICH PARIS SILKS,
in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.
A large assortment of choice
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for the present season, received per late arrivals, for sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
Canal, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LARGE AND DESIRABLE ASSORTMENT OF
EVERY KIND,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

369 SOLOMON & HART, 369
No. 369 Broadway,
UPHOLSTERERS, PAPER-HANGERS
and
INTERIOR DECORATORS,
Are now prepared to make from their large and extensive stock every style of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, LAMBREQUINS
And WINDOW SHADES,
AT PRICES THAT DEFY COMPETITON.
Or will cut and retail at a small advance from cost their splendid assortment of
BROCATELS, SATINS, TAPESTRIES,
PLUSHES, DAMASKS, CHINTZES,
And GOLD and PAINTED WINDOW SHADES.
They have now ready for exhibition in their
PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT,
in addition to their large stock of Plain and Decorative Papers,
SEVERAL CASES OF CHOICE NOVELTIES,
just received from their house in Paris.
The special attention of families intending to ornament their
DRAWING-ROOMS, BOUDOIRS,
LIBRARIES, DINING ROOMS,
HALLS AND CHAMBERS,
is called to these beautiful goods, which they intend offering at
MODERATE PRICES.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

$500,000 OF DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
At No. 581 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
In the assortment will be found among other Dress Goods:

OTTOMANS,	MERINOES,
REPS,	PLAIDS,
VELOURS,	EMBROIDERIES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,	SHAWLS,
SILK AND SILK ROBES,	CLOAKS,
&c.	&c.

Housekeeping Goods, including
BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, and every description of Goods in this Department.
ALSO,
3,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, just landed,
At $1 50 each.
ALSO,
10,000 dozen GLOVES, of our own celebrated make, and, perhaps, the best GLOVE in the United States at this time, at 80 cents per pair.
These prices are only induced by the present agitation, and are lower than the panic prices of '57, affording a
VERY UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY
to buy at less than the cost of production.
The above Goods can be purchased at either store,

WHOLESALE,	RETAIL,
NO. 380 BROADWAY,	NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Corner White-st.	Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 19,
A JOB LOT of DRESS SILKS at 75c. per yard.
A large lot of DOUBLE SKIRTS and
TWO FLOUNCED ROBES,
$17 50 per Robe,
Less than half their value.
Rich plain SILKS, (in the various shades,) $1 per yard.
ALSO,
An invoice of
CHOICE ANTIQUE AND WATERED SILKS,
In New and Beautiful shades of color.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, 19th INST.,
1,000 French Needle-worked Collars at 50 cents each.
1,000 French Needle-worked Collars at $1 each.
$2,000 Ladies' and Children's French Embroidered Hdkfs. at $1 each.
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

1860. FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. 1860.
CROSSLEY'S Velvet Medallion Carpets,
$1 50 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Velvet Carpets,
$1 40 per yard.
Second Quality, $1 25 per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

FOR 30 DAYS ONLY.
CROSSLEY'S Best Tapestry Carpets,
90 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.
A Job Lot,
80 cents per yard.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.
150 feet East of Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Clearing out sale of the entire stock
Commences MONDAY, 10 o'clock A. M.
Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, Porte-monnaies, Collars, Bands, Sets, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Bonnets, Skirts, Hosiery, Fancy Good Trimmings, Gloves, Veils, Wool Hoods, Nubias, &c., &c.
At the clearing sale, French Flowers, half price.
At the clearing sale, Straw Bonnets, closing out, 6c. to 75c.
At the closing sale, Rich Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Dress Trimmings closing 1c., 2c., 3c.
Velvet Trimmings closing 3c., 6c., 9c.
Chenille Nets closing 18c., 31c.
Collars and Sets closing out low.
The entire stock of Hosiery closing out.
Gents' Half Hose, 5c.; Gents' Heavy Half Hose, 8c.
Gents' Ribbed do., 9c.; Gents' Wool Half Hose, 10c.
3,750 pairs Ladies' Ribbed Hose 10c.
3,201 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose, 6c., 8c., 10c.
1,460 pairs white Merino Hose, 16c.
2,500 pairs small Cotton and Wool Hose, 3c., 4c.
15,000 pairs Gents', Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, all kinds, closing; the entire stock of Gloves, clearing out.
Ladies' lined Gloves, 9c.; Gents' lined Gloves, 10c.
Lined Silk Gloves, 18c.; Ladies' Silk Gloves, 10c.
Best Kid Gloves in the City, 56c., 60c., 63c.
3,000 pairs all styles Gauntlet Gloves, 15c., 18c., 25c., 37c.
Bands, Flouncing, Veils, Handkerchiefs, closing out.
Opening, our wholesale stock of Velvet Trimmings.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At retail, at less than wholesale prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
The entire balance of their wholesale stock of
LINENS, DAMASKS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, TABLE
AND PIANO COVERS,
QUILTS, FLANNELS, &c.
AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

FURS.
Mme. R. HARRIS & SON,
No. 571 Broadway, New-York,
Importers and Manufacturers,
Beg to inform their numerous friends that they have just opened, at No. 571 Broadway, the most beautiful, rich and newest assortment of Furs.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
The entire balance of their wholesale stock of
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS
AND GLOVES,
At a great sacrifice on cost.

CHOICE FANCY FURS, NO. 49 BROADWAY.—The undersigned has opened his stock, comprising a variety of styles in Sable, Mink, and other choice Furs, which he offers low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.
SIGMOND GLUE, Practical Furrier, 49 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
AND
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
Of every description.
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

PLAIN RICH SILKS,
MAGENTA FUSCHIA, ROSE DE NAUVO,
And all other
FASHIONABLE SHADES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BARGAINS IN WINTER DRESS GOODS IN
FRENCH MERINOS,
Velours,
Poplin Reps,
Delaines,
Cashmeres, &c., &c.
From recent auction sales,
And below the cost of importation.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open, on Monday, Nov. 19, 1860, 450 dozen of ladies' hem-stiched handkerchiefs, all linen.
Selling prices 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
Selling prices 2s., worth 2s. 6d.
Selling prices 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
500 Gents.' Colored Borders at 1s. 6d.
300 Gents.' Colored Borders at 2s.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOAKS!!!
We have just manufactured a large stock of
FASHIONABLE BEAVER CLOAKS,
of the finest materials and best styles, and offer them at retail for cash at great bargains. Cloaks made to order.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

BUY YOUR SHAWLS AND CLOAKS
At No. 108 and 110 6th-av., where you will find a large stock at the lowest price in the City.
CHAS. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY-GOODS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.
We have always very desirable bargains
at this season,
To offer to our Retail Trade, in

Napkins,	Table Damasks,
Linen Sheetings,	Doylies,
Blankets,	Quilts,
Table Covers,	Floor Baizes,
Wine Cloths.	Towelings,

And every variety of Cloth, Linen or Silk material, to furnish a house or hotel.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS
Will be offered at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 19,
AT STILL LOWER PRICES.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
PER STEAMER ADRIATIC,
Will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ROCK COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
LANDS FOR SALE.
3,800 acres of rich prairie and heavily timbered land near the flourishing town of Janesville, Wis., for sale. These lands were selected for the present owner twenty-five years ago, as the best for agricultural purposes in Rock County, and this county is acknowledged to possess the richest lands in the State. They will be sold in such parcels as may be required, and the principal part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.
For further particulars, inquire of JOHN HOWE, Footville, Wis., on the premises, or to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE, THE BEAUTIFUL and valuable property located on Fulton and Classon avs., extending through to Lefferts-st., being one of the most attractive and desirable residences in the vicinity of New-York or Brooklyn, and presenting great inducements to any gentleman in search of such advantages. The place comprises about 26 ordinary full sized lots, beautifully wooded and laid out, with a large and elegant house in superb order, with stable and every accommodation on the premises, and the whole surrounded by stone wall, built in the most thorough manner. For further information and permission to view the property, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM.—A NEW BROWN-stone four-story house, with all the modern improvements, and in a fine location. Price $6,000. Also a new four-story frame house handsomely finished, and all the modern improvements. Price $4,000. Also some fine building lots on 120th-st., new steamboat landing, streets curbed, guttered and flagged, sewered, gas and water. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av. cor. 123d st.

PLOT OF GROUND 100 BY 120.—FOR SALE a plot of ground in 41st-st., about 100 by 120, about 200 feet easterly from Madison-av., eligibly located for a factory; large livery stable, or for private stables for gentlemen's residences on Madison and 5th avs., and the vicinity. Price for the plot $25,000 on time, or $20,000 cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWEN, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE TWO-STORY and basement brick houses on DeKalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING ON THE northeasterly corner of Broadway and Canal-st., the corner store and two adjoining stores; one fronting on Broadway and the other on Canal-st., with lofts and basements. Apply to P. DICKIE, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN—THE whole of a handsome 3-story new brick house, except the second floor, which is reserved by the owner, a lady, and daughter. The house is elegantly finished, with heater, range, wash-tubs, &c. Ten minutes' walk from ferries. Rent $375. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE, WITH CARRIAGE-HOUSE, &c., No. 105 East 39th-st., $900; also, a small three-story brick house, No. 125 East 39th-st., $450. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. M. JACKSON.

FACTORY TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY brick building, 45 by 90 feet, with steam power and shafting, situated on 1st-st., adjoining the ferry at South 7th-st., Brooklyn. Apply at the ferry office, at foot of South 7th st.

STORE TO LET—THE STORE NO. 234 WASHington-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts; a superior stand for the provision, grocery or fruit business. Possession given immediately. Inquire on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN FIFTY-FIFTH-ST, near 6th-av., consisting of 4 rooms and pantries. Address Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—THE STORE AND DWELLING NO. 35 Bond-st., together or separately. Inquire of C. L. MONELL, No. 54 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD AND SILVER REFINING LABORATORY,
NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.
WOODHOUSE & SON being in possession of a new and unequaled process for treating gold and silver ores, and jewelers' sweepings, hereby give notice that they are ready to buy those materials for cash, or to treat them for owner's account. For particulars, apply at the office as above.
N. B.—Patent rights for sale to gold miners of a new and improved amalgamating machine; also, of a new and improved stamping machine.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

$140—SOLD TO PAY ADVANCES—SEVEN fine oil paintings for $140, worth from $25 to $100 each. Ladies' and gentlemen's fine gold watches, warranted, from $12 to $130 each; gold chains, diamond pins, rings, &c. These articles are really bargains, and are greatly below the wholesale cost price. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 25, up stairs.

HOME WANTED.—AN ELDERLY PERSON, A member of a Presbyterian Church, would like to procure a home in a quiet family where her services in sewing would compensate for her board. She is a good tailoress, and can do plain sewing. Address Mrs. B., care of the Editor of the *Times*.

TRY OLIVER'S PULMONARY WAFERS —For coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, &c. You will not regret it. Sold by druggists generally, and at No. 609 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depot; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 29 William-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES—ONLY ONE HOUR from Wall-st., New-York, on Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park, for sale. Apply to the proprietor, L. S. HASKELL, Eagle Rock, Orange, N. J., or at No. 40 Cedar-st., Tuesdays.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within thirty minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Ex., No. 30 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A SECOND-FLOOR FURNISHED to let with board or without, front room; fire lighted, with board for a gentleman and wife. A lady can be accommodated to teach a girl the piano in part payment. Reference given and required. Apply at No. 12 Watt-st.

BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SMALL neatly furnished room, on first or second floor, with fire, gas, and partial board, in a private family, residing near the 6th or 8th-av. cars, and not above 13th-st. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Box No. 2,442 Post-office.

BOARDING.—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or two single persons, in 19th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; neighborhood unexceptionable; references exchanged. Address S. A. M., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with private table or without board, may be had at No. 49 Lafayette-place, in the immediate neighborhood of Astor Library and Cooper Institute.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two gentlemen friends, may find a desirable room with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel, private family, for $50 per month, at No. 152 West 25th-st.; unexceptionable reference desired and given.

BOARDING.—A FEW GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, also a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, on reasonable terms, at the Eastern Hotel, corner Whitehall and South sts., at South Ferry, New-York.

BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 33. Unexceptionable references.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with partial board (breakfast and tea, dinner on Sunday's) in a pleasant location in the City of Brooklyn, convenient to the cars. Inquire at No. 84 Lawrence-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE ROOMS WILL BE let with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 73 West 22d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE PLEASANT front room and bedroom, on the third floor, separate or together, in the house of a small family, at five minutes' walk from three ferries. Bath-room in the house. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-st., one door from Livingston. Terms moderate.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE single gentlemen can be accommodated at No. 25 Concord-st., with partial board; rooms very pleasant; use of gas and bath; reference required.

CHILD TO BOARD.—A MIDDLE-AGED NEW-England lady, residing a few miles from the City, wishes a child to board and care for, from 2 to 5 years old. Has a plenty of good fresh milk. The child will receive a mother's care. The best of references given. For further particulars address Mrs. B. A., Box No. 121 *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be had.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—BY A gentleman, his wife, infant child and servant; terms moderate, and private family preferred; location must be good, and convenient to ferry or cars; satisfactory references given and required. Address J. R. P., Box No. 4,209, New-York Post-office.

NO. 2 WEST 25TH-ST.—A FINE SUITE OF rooms to rent on the first floor, furnished or unfurnished, at the Madison Park House, corner of Broadway. Private tables furnished if preferred. Best of reference required.

TWO OR THREE ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, by a small private family without children, or will let them to a gentleman and wife, with or without board. Rent low. House has bath, gas, &c. Apply at No. 59 5th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a first-class house, near 5th-av., containing all modern improvements, suitable for a family or for gentlemen; dinner at 6; references exchanged. Address M. E. S., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

PARLORS AND BEDROOMS—COMMUNICATing, and single rooms, all of which are handsomely furnished, to let at very reasonable prices, with or without board, at No. 736 and 734 Broadway, opposite Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman in a pleasant room with gas, fire, &c., where there are few or no boarders. Location between Amity and 9th sts. and 3d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,174 New-York Post-office.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—BOARD WANTED by a single gentleman in a small, quiet family, residing within a short distance of cars or omnibuses; first or second story room, with fire-place, required. Address Box No. 2,531 Post-office.

BOARD IN CLINTON-PLACE.—A SUITE OF front rooms for a gentleman and his wife, or for single gentlemen; also the basement, for an office, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, and one single gentleman; two very pleasant front rooms; house has all the modern improvements; terms moderate. Apply at No. 208 East 20th-st.

TO LET.—TWO VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen. Terms reasonable and references required. Inquire at No. 3 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

AT NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE, CORNER OF 14th-st., very desirable rooms for families, &c., with superior board, can be secured for the Winter by early application.

A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ON second floor, with modern improvements, may be had by applying at No. 51 West 24th-st. References exchanged.

A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM, WITH board, also, a small room, without board, at No. 162 Lexington-av., near 32d-st. Persons of religious habits preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEmen, without board, at No. 4 Bond-st., near Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FALL OF 1860.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
We shall offer goods in job-lots for cash, the next thirty days, at the following prices:
Fine Young Hyson Tea, in half chests, from 38½c. to 40c.
Good Black Tea, in half chests, from 25c. to 30c.
Choice new Oolong Tea, in half chests, from 35c. to 38c.
Fine Old English breakfast Congou, from 36c. to 45c.
Fresh roasted Coffee, in bbls. or bags, from 15½c. to 18c.
Good ground Coffee, in bbls. or boxes, from 10c. to 15c.
No. 1 Government Nutmegs, in cases, from 42c. to 45c.
Prime new Cassia, in matts, 22c.
First quality Manilla Indigo, from 40c. to 60c.
First invoice Yedo Oolong, in store and for sale at importer's prices.
WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

ESTABLISHED IN 1780.
BAKER'S Premium Chocolate and Pure Prepared Cocoa, French Homœopathic and Vanilla Chocolate, warranted equal in quality and flavor to the Paris Chocolates, have stood the test of over three-quarters of a century, and are pronounced by all who have once used them to be superior to any others found in this market.
For sale by Grocers generally.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large and extensive stock on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

A BEDROOM SUITE OF ENAMELED FURniture for $25, warranted; also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at FARRINGTON'S warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
first door east of Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A FINE BAY MARE OF SPANISH blood, bob-tail, a fast traveler, will be sold cheap, with wagon and harness. $500 for the whole establishment. To be seen at stable, No. 15 Vestry-st. Applications to C. B. WOOD, No. 396 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, GROCERY WAGON AND harness; the wagon is nearly new; the horse six years old, warranted sound, and will stand without hitching. Apply at No. 299 4th-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR SALE—Belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house, No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A PARTNER.— The advertiser, who is a practical mechanic, having received a patent for an article that is in general use in every city and village in the Union, is desirous of forming a partnership with some capitalist; has no objection to a still or active partner; if active, a machinist preferred; has no objection to forming a joint-stock company, as the article will pay heavy profits. Address J. E. C., Box No. 121 Post-office, Williamsburgh.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—PARTNER WANTED.—A person desirous of forming a business copartnership with a celebrated teacher of the banjo, having $75 to invest in the enterprise, can do so by addressing TEACHER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office. The advertiser will warrant a profit of $15 per week each.

COAL.

WYOMING VALLEY COAL.—FURNACE, Grate and Range Coal, of the best quality, for domestic use. Weight warranted, and delivered in perfect order in all parts of the City. Orders received at the yard, No. 322 8th-av., corner 27th-st., or at the office of the Susquehanna and Wyoming Valley Railroad and Coal Company, No. 36 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,) Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Briggs Patent Pianos.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

THOMAS H. CHAMBERS.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS FROM $40 TO $400.
Corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., in the Bible House.
PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE for sale—a great bargain—richly finished with round corners, beautifully lined with satin wood and white holly, grand diagonal bar, overstrung bass, elegant carvings, scolloped keys, carved legs, rich brilliant tone, celebrated City makers, new two months ago, fully warranted; price $235 if applied for in two days at the brick dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st., day or evening. N. B.—Has box for shipping.

PIANO, GUITAR AND SINGING.—PROF. J. J. WATSON, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he continues to give instructions on the Piano, Guitar and in the cultivation of the voice; can refer to more than fifty of the first families in the City. Terms reasonable; residence No. 39 Hudson-place, West 34th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Office hours from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 7 P. M.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. Dobson will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

AS CHORAL SINGER.—ONE WHO HAS had several years' experience in singing the Episcopal service, desires a situation as soprano, commanding a liberal salary, in Brooklyn or New-York. Address, for one week, Mr. FRANCIS PALMER, Brooklyn Post-office.

A CARD.—MR. F. W. RACKEMAN BEGS TO INform his friends and the public that he has returned to the City to give instruction in music, as heretofore. He may be addressed at his residence, No. 36 East 25th-st., where he will also receive pupils.

INSTRUCTION.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 435, 437, 439 FIFTH-AVENUE,
Will commence its eighty-seventh term the
22D NOVEMBER.
For circulars or further information, apply at
No. 437 FIFTH-AVENUE,
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary.

$110. FORT EDWARD'S INSTITUTE. $110
First-class boarding seminary. Expenses $110 per year. 18 teachers. Superior facilities to prepare for college. Teaching on business. Graduate's course for ladies. Send for new circular, and examine claims. Winter term begins Dec. 6. Address Rev. JOSEPH KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
No. 7 Union-square, and on 5th-av., corner of 34th-st.
The next term will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 22.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., is now open. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI DELESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 834 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 411 Broadway.

A CHEAP COURSE—$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York. Gentlemen can receive instruction from an expert practical accountant at this institution, and learn to keep books by double entry for $5. Private lessons, $10.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.— No. 20 East 31st-st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

MME. VIGUIET DE MONTEIL WISHES to form a ladies' class for conversation and reading in the French language, twice a week, at her residence, No. 52 East 26th-st. For terms and particulars apply as above. Private lessons.

ANTHON'S (MR. GEO. C.) CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with gymnasium and Preparatory Department,) No. 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., opens Sept. 10. Circulars at Randolph's, No. 683, at Christern's No. 763 Broadway, and at 156 2d-av.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH LANGUAGE, by a French gentleman. Terms, $3 per month; at residence, $5 per month. Address M. WAUTERS, No. 6 4th-av., opposite Tompkins Market, second floor.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I., AFFORDS unusual facilities for training daughters to a sound and accomplished education. Winter term commencing Nov. 5. Circulars had from Mr. BROWN, No. 819 Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season. La Czarine, just received from Paris, and the Quadrille Stirienne, which is especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

ALL THE MODERN AND APPROVED DANCES.—Calisthenic and other exercises taught at HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 236 8th-av., near 21st-st. Days of TUITION, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Pupils can commence at any time. Apply as above.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCing. Schools and private classes attended in or out of the City. Address (by letter,) UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

TEACHERS.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY of some experience in teaching desires to form an engagement with a private family to instruct either boys or girls in the ordinary branches of English. Terms moderate, and most satisfactory references given. Address, either personally or by letter, K. L., No. 449½ Hudson-st., New-York. Call for one week.

AS TEACHER OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.—A gentleman with good references, of thorough education, graduate of Paris, wishes a situation in a private family; would give lessons in school or at residences. Address R. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GRADUATE OF YALE, A teacher of experience, especially in the classics, wishes to obtain a situation. Address Box No. 1,893 New-Haven, Conn.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.
PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
THE SALE OF THE RILEY ESTATE,
ADVERTISED TO TAKE PLACE THIS DAY,
IS ADJOURNED
TO
THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1861.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
ON FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
SEVEN VALUABLE LOTS,
Near the lower part of the Central Park.
NAMELY:
One lot on Broadway, northwest corner of 69th-st., and one lot on 10th-av., northeast corner of 69th-st., in rear of Broadway lot; to be sold together.
The three lots adjoining, fronting on Broadway and running through to 10th-av.; will be sold singly.
The two adjoining lots, also fronting on Broadway, and running through to 10th-av., with the brick house thereon; will be sold together.
Two-thirds of the purchase money on mortgage for three years.
For maps and particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1860,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
311 VERY DESIRABLE LOTS
At Carmansville, High Bridge, and Fort Washington,
The property of Richard F. Carman, Esq., on
8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs.,
Kingsbridge Road, (Broadway,) High Bridge-av., 141st, 142d, 146d, 144th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 153d, 154th and 155th sts., together with several dwellings and half an acre of ground.
The above property is eligibly located in the most delightful part of the City of New-York, in a beautiful and rapidly improving section, and commands a fine view of the Hudson River Sound, High Bridge, &c., and is surrounded by gentlemen's residences.
It is easily accessible by the various omnibuses and Railroad lines, and WILL BE SOLD IN LOTS AND PLOTS, affording an opportunity to those who desire to purchase for the erection of suburban residences in an attractive and healthy location, or for investment.
It will be noticed that some of the plots are already improved with handsome dwellings, and all is suitable to be built upon. The above is the best piece of property on the island that has been offered for a long time.
All taxes and assessments have been paid by Mr. Carman, and the title is unquestionable, having been in his possession for over 20 years. THE SALE WILL BE PEREMPTORY.
Also, in addition to the above,
The valuable property No. 1,160 Broadway, east side, between 27th and 28th sts., formerly the residence of Richard F. Carman, Esq.
Also, Houses and Lots Nos. 268 and 270 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st.
Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Rich Parlor Suites, Artistic Bronzes, Marble Groups, Paintings, &c.
THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock,
Embracing the entire parlor, dining-room, chamber and library furniture of house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The furniture is all new, having been made to order ten months ago, and comprises everything suitable for a fashionably-furnished residence, all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, rain or shine, offering extraordinary inducements to housekeepers and the trade. Contents of house consists in part of superb 7-octave piano-forte, stool and cover, two full suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in green and gold brocatel, very rich and in perfect order, rosewood marble-top etageres, brocatel and lace curtains, Turkish chairs and lounges, rosewood reception chairs, large French pier and mantel mirrors, centre, sofa and side tables, elegant bronzes, rich mantel vases, marble groups and figures, oil-paintings, French ormolu clock, rich chandeliers, tapestry carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, large hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood dressing bureaus, divans, sofas, cottage and other chairs, oak extension table, dining-room chairs, rich china, silver ware, ruby and crystal cut-glass, with a large quantity not enumerated. Catalogues can be had at the house.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 21st and 22d inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of
FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES,
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER PLATED WARE,
And a large variety of other elegant fancy goods.
The goods will be on exhibition on Wednesday at the salesroom. Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

IN SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS B. CODDINGTON ET AL. vs. THE MINNESOTA AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court, entered Nov. 7, 1860, I shall sell at public auction by P. C. Bulkley, Auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, forty-five Minnesota State Bonds, of $1,000 each—Nos. 1,496 to 1,540 inclusive.
T. H. RODMAN, Referee.
SPEIR & NASH, Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

FEED & COLE, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE OF BOOKS, ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by FEED & COLE, comprising 300 volumes books, being the private library of a gentleman, consisting of historical, theological, standard and miscellaneous works. Full set of *Harper's*, handsomely bound, *Littell's Living Age*, *Blackwood*, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, in front of store, No. 23 Nassau-st.: A sorrel mare, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, long tail, kind in single and double harness, an excellent saddle horse, of the Kembie & Jackson stock; warranted sound; sold for want of use.

J. M. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!—THIS DAY, at the private residence No. 58 West 18th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock, will be sold all the contents of the house, which is furnished throughout with everything useful and ornamental usually found in a first-class gentleman's residence.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st. A complete assortment of choice goods, in lots, for dealers; goods free, sales free, call and see.

ASTROLOGY

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST THAT every one can depend on is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame WILSON is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one who consult her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail. N. B.—Mme. WILSON is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a most wonderful woman. No. 189 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, 27 YEARS of age, good looking, and well educated; owner of a handsome property in a thriving town in the West, is desirous of making the acquaintance of some young lady desirous of making him as his wife. Her and inducing her to accompany him as his wife. Her age must not exceed 18. The advertiser's stay is limited, and answers to this are requested, with the writer's address, and will be replied to in person. Address GERARD, Box 147 *Times* Office, for three days.

MATRIMONIAL.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, 19 years of age, of not very prepossessing appearance, but of a jovial temperament, desires to form the acquaintance of a lady not exceeding his own age with a view to matrimony this coming New-Year's. The advertiser is sincere and requests none but such to address, stating age, &c., to G. S. W., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

STOVES AND HEATERS.

RANGES AND STOVES.
The "UNIVERSAL" RANGE—complete—for wood and coal, warranted to give satisfaction.
KITCHEN, PARLOR and OFFICE STOVES—most approved patterns.
R. W. BENEDICT,
No. 228 Water-st., corner of Beekman.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER.—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficiency, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular.
SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATES, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

A PERSON IN POVERTY WOULD BE thankful to get embroidery on muslin or linen; she will give the best of references. Address C. L., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, for one month. The Lord loves them that have pity on the poor.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

[OFFICIAL.]

OHIO STATE LOAN—$6,400,000.

Office of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio,
Columbus, 28th August, 1860.

THE STATE OF OHIO DESIRES TO BORROW THE SUM OF SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be applied exclusively to the payment of that portion of the public debt redeemable at its pleasure after the 31st day of December next; and to that end the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State, under authority of an act of its General Assembly, will receive sealed proposals at the Ohio State Agency, No. 25 William-st., New-York City, until 12 o'clock M. of the TWENTIETH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, for the purchase of SIX MILLIONS AND FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Transferable Certificates of the Funded and Registered Debt of the State of Ohio, bearing interest from the 1st day of January, 1861, to be paid semi-annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the Ohio State Agency in the City of New-York, with the principal reimbursable at the same place, and which, as to the rate per cent. of interest and the time of final redemption, shall be in accordance with such of the three conditions following as, on the opening of the proposals, the Commissioners may deem to be most advantageous to the State—that is to say:

1. Bearing interest at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1890.
2. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
3. Bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, and redeemable at the pleasure of the State after the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1880.

Each proposal must state distinctly for which of these classes of certificates it is made, the amount of either which is desired, and the price for each one hundred dollars of each class proposed to be taken, and must be accompanied by a certified check on, or certificate of deposit of one of the banks of New-York City, payable to the order of the Commissioners, for a sum equal to five per cent. of the amount of certificates bid for, which sum shall be forfeited if the bidder shall fail, in case any of the certificates are awarded to him, to pay the residue of his bid at the time hereinafter specified for that purpose. No bid at less than the par value of the certificates, or for an amount less than five thousand dollars, will be considered, and each bid shall be deemed as made either for the whole sum named therein, or for such pro rata amount thereof, as, at the rate specified, may be assignable to the bidder, regard being had to the other proposals.

Interest on the deposit, at the rate for which the certificates are awarded to him, will be allowed to each successful bidder, and adjusted on the delivery of the certificates, and each will be required to pay the residue of the amount bid by him on the 29th day of December, 1860, at the Ohio State Agency, in the City of New-York, at which time and place the certificates awarded will be ready for delivery. Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, redeemable on the 1st day of January, 1861, will be received in payment of any part of the loan hereby contemplated.

The deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned to them upon application at the Ohio State Agency on the day next subsequent to the opening of the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they shall deem it necessary in order to protect or promote the interests of the State.

Proposals for this loan must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, directed to the "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio," and indorsed "Proposals for the Ohio Loan."

In order to secure uniformity, and for the convenience of bidders, the Commissioners have prepared a form of proposal, which, together with a copy of the act authorizing the loan, and any information desired in the premises, may be obtained at the Ohio State Agency in New-York City, or at the office of the Commissioners in Columbus, Ohio.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State.
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State.
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR RECEIVING PROPOSALS.—The time for receiving proposals, under the preceding notice, for the purchase of the Certificates of the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio therein named, is hereby extended until 12 o'clock M., of the 13th day of December next. Bids which have been sent in for the 20th inst. may, at the option of the bidder, be withdrawn, on application at the State Agency, or may remain there to be opened on the said 13th day of December next.

R. W. TAYLER, Auditor of State,
A. P. RUSSELL, Secretary of State,
C. P. WOLCOTT, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.
Nov. 16, 1860.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16, 1860.

At the annual election on Tuesday, the 13th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

ABRAM IVES, F. W. EDMONDS,
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, ALLEN HAY,
V. B. DEPIERRIS, HENRY R. TREADWELL,
WARDORF J. HALL, C. B. DELAPIERRE,
JOHN C. JOHNSON, ELIAS HOWE Jr.,
JOHN B. MITCHELL, WILLIAM MOSES,
NATHANIEL WHEELER, A. MASTERTON.

The following persons were also elected Inspectors of the next election:

JOHN K. HACKETT,
P. H. BARTHOLOMEW,
MYRON PERRY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 16th inst., ABRAM IVES, Esq., was reelected President.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 39 Wall-st.,
BUY AND SELL STOCKS AT BROKER'S BOARD, ON COMMISSION,
For Cash or on Time.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
40 Pacific Bank	$50	10 Bk. of State of N. Y.	100
125 Butch. & Drov. Bk.	75	20 St. Nicholas Bank	100
10 Continental Bank	100	40 People's Bank	25
50 Lafayette Insurance	50	40 Astor Insurance	25
10 People's Insurance	50	42 Chi & North'w'n R.	100
20 Grocers' Insurance	50	10 Northwestern Ins.	50
40 Home Insurance	100	40 Lorillard Insurance	25
10 Exchange Ins.	30	100 St. Mark's Ins.	25
5 Commonwealth Ins.	100	300 Chic. Land Co. (hyp.)	100
75 Brooklyn Cen. R.	50	100 Hamilton Ins.	15
40 Hope Insurance	50	10 Commercial Ins.	50
1,000 Cal. Qu'k S. Min. Co.	100	38 Great W. Marine Ins.	100
20 Security Insurance	50	60 Beekman Insurance	25
20 American Ex. Ins.	100	40 Jersey City Ins.	50
20 Atlantic Bank	50	20 Standard Insurance	50

$10,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds.
5,000 St. Louis Company 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 ₩ cent. Bonds.
Stock note of C. D. Bigham for $500.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 22. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

PROPOSALS FOR $275,000 OF "THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK."—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of Two Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars of the "Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," authorized by Chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860 and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 9, 1860 for increasing the supply of Croton Water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain, for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed, and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK of 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, free from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders who desire to participate in any of the benefits of the purchase of the road at the sale about to take place, are hereby required to assign and transfer their stock to the Trustees under the agreement previous to the 31st December, 1860, at the office of the Trustees, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary.
Box No. 1,468 Post-office.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of this Company payable to the stockholders at this office on Wednesday, 14th inst.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 15, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c.

Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York Home Journal.

The Treatment laid down in this book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d st., Philadelphia.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR.

Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna, TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Ricord. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates, and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage they are effectually subdued by this wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaiva and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases............$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small............9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium............27

Upon receipt of amount, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 208 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8, Sundays, till 2.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU:—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c. &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depot No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

AN ASTOUNDING FACT.—AMONG MANY others, is revealed in the pages of Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London, and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, which deserves the attention of the male sex particularly, both married and single. His long and extensive practice has proven that every tenth male is suffering from debility or disease, at first local, but in a few years prostrating the nervous system, causing indigestion, constipation, palpitation and fluttering of the heart, derangement of the liver, kidneys and bladder, a ringing or buzzing in the ears or head, affecting the mind and memory so as to incapacitate the sufferer for business or pleasure. But few know the cause of their disease, though many who do let their false modesty deter them from consulting the author of the book, who is curing all such patients by hundreds. Read the book, and don't suffer any longer. It is mailed free for $1, by LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or the author, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 Thursday evenings, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 485 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 485 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause, $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Chologogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

MEDICAL CARD.—THIERS' FRENCH PANacea, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, is an invaluable scientific medicinal combination for female debility, constitutional derangement, and periodic irregularities. Mailed to any address, in letter form. Price $1, $2 and $3. The Ladies' Circular, with full particulars, mailed free. Write for it, and avoid quackery. Address Dr. THIERS, No. 74 Bleecker-st., New-York.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator cures Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann st., under Barnum's Museum.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS
DAILY
Forwards Valuables and Merchandise to and from, and collects Drafts, Bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST, and SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call," at
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 29th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and dépôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith; and all their buildings, erections, dépôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st, An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d, Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d, A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th, A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 52 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,854; 1,086 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,980; 357 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,853; 24 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 15 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 226, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh, Henry Suydam, Junior, Dunkirk, Rockland, Canisteo, Chemung, Buffalo, Eastern, Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, grampus cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-hose, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorise the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

SUPREME COURT — FEDERICO TRENOR and Enrique Trenor and Joseph G. Loring and William B. Newbery, plaintiffs, against ANDREA FACHIRI, alias Andrea Fachiria, and John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, partners in business at London in the Kingdom of England, under the firm name of A. Fachiri & Son, alias A. Fachiria & Son, or by whatsoever name the said John Fachiri, alias Fachiria, may be called, the plaintiffs being ignorant of his true name, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-street, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents with interest from the 29th day of October, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 27th October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the said Clerk's Office on the 31st day of October, 1860.

HENRY WHITTAKER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.
n5-law6wM*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVing claims against JACOB B. BOERUM, of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y., are hereby notified to present their respective claims, with their vouchers to the undersigned, Assignee of said Boerum, at his office No. 52 John-st., New-York, on or before the 15th day of December, next.

S. D. LAW,
Assignee of J. B. Boerum, No. 52 John-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1860. o22-law6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

On and after Sept. 3 trains will

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK. (From Fulton-slip, by steamer *Mattano*.)
6:30 A. M.	
7:55 A. M.	
10:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M., crossing 34th-st.	11:00 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
6:55 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

Time of leaving Hunter's Point:
7:15, 9:20, and 11 A. M. 1:20, 4:20, and 6 30 P. M.

Passengers leaving James-slip Ferry at 6:30 or 10:30 A. M. reach Hunter's Point in season for the 7:15 or 11 o'clock trains to Flushing.

An extra train leaves Flushing at 7, and Hunter's Point at 7:30, connecting with the 7 P. M. ferry-boat from James-slip.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest. On and after Monday, Oct. 15, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., Express trains, and 10 A. M. Mail train; Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville; White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations; White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot, stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 5 A. M.; East Albany, 5:15 A. M., Express train; Albany, 3:45 P. M.; East Albany, 4 P. M., Express train; Albany, 9 A. M.; East Albany, 9:15 A. M., Mail train; Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont; White Plains, 5, 7, 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. stopping at all stations; Williams' Bridge, 6:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.:	FROM 31ST-ST.:
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M.	3:40 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:20 P. M.	9:45 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.	8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M.	10:10 A. M., 4:25 and 7:25 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset 10 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE—FARE 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WILLIAM A. VAIL, will leave Oliver-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M. Cabin fare, $1 50; deck, $1. For further information inquire of Saxton & Seabury, No. 118 South-st.

D. A. MILLS, Agent.

ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at 4 after Nov. 1.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate the sufficiency of the security given for the safe-keeping and custody of the City Deposits, the amount of interest paid thereon, and such other information bearing upon the subject as the Committee may be enabled to acquire, will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the investigation are hereby notified to be present at the abovementioned time and place without further notice.

JOHN H. BRADY,
F. J. A. BOOLE, } Special Committee.
GILBERT M. PLATT,

CITY OF NEW-YORK: DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, New Court House, No. 32 Chambers-st., Nov. 15, 1860. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE per cent. will be added on the 1st of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that Two per Cent. will be added on the 15th of December. No money received after 2 P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, slate bed, double panel sides; one of best in the City; been used but little; price $220. Apply at 265 Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

P. T. BARNUM......PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
COMMENCING MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1860.
SECOND WEEK of these Wonderful and strange
LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,

a Boy and Girl, the most unique and singular human beings ever known, and withal the most interesting and pleasing. They are said to be descendants and specimens of the Sacerdotal Caste, (now nearly extinct,) of the Ancient Aztec Founders of the Ruined Temples of Central America, described by JOHN L. STEPHENS, Esq., and other travelers. They have arrived at full maturity, yet their

HEADS ARE NO LARGER THAN AN INFANT'S.

Measuring only 13 inches, and though they have all the organs of speech, are unable to articulate distinctly in any language. They were patronized in Europe by

QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE ROYAL FAMILY,

and, in short, by all the CROWNED HEADS and NOBILITY, as well as by every other class, and were universally regarded as the most

WONDERFUL HUMAN CURIOSITIES

the world has ever produced. They are to be seen at all hours, as is also an

AFRICAN EARTH-WOMAN,

who has been on exhibition with them in Europe the last few years, and who has been, by much pains and labor, civilized; and, for a person of her origin, has become quite accomplished and pleasing.

THE NEW DOMESTIC DRAMA,
ROSE ELMER,

Dramatized expressly for this Museum from Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT LEDGER STORY, has been a perfect success, and been

RECEIVED WITH SUCH IMMENSE FAVOR

the past week, that it will be performed

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK

and EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT THURSDAY, when, on the occasion of Mrs. J. J. PRIOR'S BENEFIT, the popular Historical Drama,

JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN,

will be produced, with all its elegance and splendor. To be seen at all hours DAY and EVENING,

WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN-MONKEY!
TWO ALBINO CHILDREN,

of black parents, WHITE AS SNOW, WHITE HAIR, PINK EYES.

AUTOGRAPHS OF PRINCE OF WALES AND SUITE.
WHAT CAN THEY BE?
LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, FORTUNE TELLER.
THE MAGNIFICENT AQUARIA.

LIVING SHARKS, CROCODILES, ALLIGATORS, &c., &c.; the LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SERPENTS, and untold numbers of other rare and beautiful specimens of natural and artificial curiosities from every part of the world.

Admission only 25 cents. Children under 10 years 15 cents. Parquette or Front Seats, 15 cents extra; children under ten, 10 cents extra.

☞ On THURSDAY, the 22d inst., Mrs. J. J. PRIOR the talented and favorite actress of this establishment takes a BENEFIT. Tickets in advance may be obtained at the ticket office.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE NEW THREE ACT COMEDY,
CALLED
PHYSIC AND FANCY,
received with
ROARS OF LAUGHTER,
EVERY NIGHT.

To conclude with the new farce, never before acted called

TOODLES A FATHER.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.

In active preparation, a new and beautiful Operatic, Spectacular, Terpsichorean, Musical Burletta in three acts, called THE SEVEN SISTERS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,

OPERA AND CONCERT.
FRIDAY, Nov. 23,
ITALIAN OPERA—Mme. COLSON,
for one night only, and
CONCERT by Miss LOUISA KELLOGG.

Signor MUZIO has the honor to announce that Mme. Pauline Colson, Miss Louisa Kellogg, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferri and Signor Susini, after a short but a most successful concert tour in the principal Western cities, will arrive on Wednesday in New-York, on their way to Philadelphia, where they will appear on Monday, Nov. 26, at the Academy of Music, engaged by them for the regular opera season. Arrangements have been made to give on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, the following extraordinary performance:

PART FIRST.

GRAND CONCERT..........by..........Miss KELLOGG,
(her first appearance,)
Sig. BRIGNOLI, Sig. FERRI, Sig. SUSINI,

PART SECOND

The whole of Donizetti's celebrated comic opera
DON PASQUALE.

Mme. Colson in her admired character of Norina; Sig Brignoli as Ernesto; Sig. Ferri as Dr. Malatesta; Sig. Susini in his renowned character of Don Pasquale. Musical Director and Conductor..........Sig. Muzio

Admission, $1. Seats will be secured, without extra charge, commencing on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the music stores of Messrs. C. Prox, No. 213 Fulton-st., and Wm. W. Rose, 142 Atlantic-st. For particulars see small bills.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT,
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
Dion Bourcicault's Comedy, in three acts, of
LOVE AND MONEY.
To conclude with second time this season,
RURAL FELICITY.

Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Norton, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsloe, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Mr. Sloan, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Tree, &c., &c., will all appear in the above comedies.

ON TUESDAY EVENING,
Forty first night of the
GREAT COMEDY
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
WEDNESDAY,
MR. BLAKE'S BENEFIT.
First time this season, Sheridan's Comedy,
THE RIVALS.
To conclude with
COOL AS A CUCUMBER.
THURSDAY,
Forty-second night of
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA CARD.
MR. BLAKE

Respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally that

HIS BENEFIT

will take place on

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21,

On which occasion will be acted Sheridan's Comedy, in 5 acts, of

THE RIVALS.

To conclude with the farce of

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

All the Company will appear.

Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EXTRA.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT,
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,)

On which occasion will be presented, first time this season, Dion Bourcicault's Comedy, in three acts, of

LOVE AND MONEY.

To conclude with, second time this season, Buckstone's Comedy of

RURAL FELICITY.

Both pieces splendidly cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees & Managers..........Spalding & Rogers.
Stage Manager..........E. L. Tilton.
Treasurer..........J. W. Wilder.

THIRD WEEK OF
SPALDING AND RODGERS'
NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1860.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
GRAND ENTREE.
LAUGHABLE PANTOMIME OF THE COOPERS.
L'ESCHELLE PERILEUSE.

Mlle. Zanfretta, Miss Kate Ormond, and the whole strength of the company will appear.

Grand Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons at 2½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietors....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, 1860,
The performances will commence with
THE SCAFFOLD AND THE THRONE.
To be succeeded by
VALENTINE AND ORSON.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

"THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK AT SUNRISE."

By GEORGE L. BROWN,

Which has been presented to the Prince of Wales, will be on exhibition but a few days longer at

"THE CRAYON ART GALLERY,"

No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st. Open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GEORGE WARD NICHOLS.

ADAM AND EVE.

THE TEMPTATION AND THE EXPULSION,
Painted in 1857, by DUBUFE,
On Exhibition
At GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission, 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

CINDERELLA,

Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

"Should old acquaintance be forgot."
"We're with you once again, kind friends."

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.—JOHN AND ABBY, (Mrs. Patton,) of the original Quartette, with FANNIE, HENRY and VIOLA, returning to New-York after an absence of two years, respectfully announce to their friends and patrons of former times, that they will give their first Vocal Entertainment at the Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, when they will introduce a choice selection of New and Old Favorite Songs, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7. Tickets 25 cents, to all parts of the Hall, to be had at Horace Waters' and Wm. Hall & Son's music-stores, and at the door.

THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY

Will give their first Concert at the Brooklyn Athenæum, MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, commencing at 7½ o'clk.

READINGS FROM DICKENS AND THE POETS—At Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., by Mrs. LAURA S. BISHOP, assisted by an amateur, Mrs. E. F. ELLET, for the benefit of Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Society, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS next, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door, and at C. S. Francis & Co.'s book-store, No. 554 Broadway.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN-WAUGH'S ITALIA.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3—Nov. 19, 20, 22 and 24. A. W. FENNO, Esq., New-York, Lecturer. Admittance, 25 cts.; children, 15 cts.

J. YOUNG, Manager.

SPORTING.

IMPORTED AND FOR SALE—THE LARGEST and handsomest Newfoundland dog that has ever been seen in America; is jet black, well trained; from 18 mos. to 2 years old; also, Scotch deer hounds, English greyhounds, pointers, setters, hunting spaniels, King Charles spaniels, Italian greyhounds, black tan terriers, Scotch and Skye terriers, English bull and bull terriers, Newfoundland pups, St Bernard pups, 10 months old, over distemper, well trained, 33 inches high and 5 feet 6 inches long; weight, 125 pounds. Dogs of all breeds. Address H. GARDNER, corner of 50th-st. and Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The public are respectfully informed that, owing to an obligation to appear at the Boston Theatre on Monday, 26th, this must be

THE LAST WEEK
THE LAST WEEK

of the engagement of

MISS CUSHMAN.

On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 19, she will appear in
TWO GREAT CHARACTERS.
The performance will commence with, for the
FIRST TIME,
Tobin's admirable Comedy of
THE HONEYMOON,
In which Miss Cushman will sustain the role of
JULIANA.

The cast will embrace Mrs. Duffield, Miss Ada Clifton, Messrs. J. W. Couldock, Dyott, Davidge, Stoddart, &c.

To be followed by the fourth act of
HENRY VIII.,
Concluding with the celebrated death-scene of the Queen.
Queen Catherine..........Miss CUSHMAN
On MONDAY, 26th,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........Spalding & Rogers
Stage Manager..........E. L. Tilton
Treasurer..........J. W. Wilder

NEW-ORLEANS CIRCUS.
NEW ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
NEW GYMNASTIC FEATS.
NEW BALLET.
NEW PANTOMIME.
EVERY EVENING during the week, and
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON..........Sole Lessee and Manager

Tenth week and 28th night of the engagement of Mr. EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on this occasion, by special desire, in the character of HAMLET.

MONDAY EVENING Nov. 19, 1860, will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy, HAMLET. Hamlet, Mr. EDWIN FORREST, sustained by Messrs. Conway, Fisher, Fenno, Harkins, Mme. Ponisi Mrs. Conway, &c., &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—Mr. Forrest as King Lear.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

SHIPPING

"ISABEL LINE."

FROM CHARLESTON TO HAVANA, VIA KEY WEST.
The United States Mail steamship
ISABEL,
WM. ROLLINS, Commander.

The Postmaster-General having changed the days of sailing of this line,

The steamship ISABEL

Will leave Charleston on the
1st, 12th, and 25th November,
And will leave Havana on the
6th and 17th November, and Dec. 1;

After which date she will leave Charleston on the 10th and 25th of each month, and Havana on the 15th and 1st of each month. For safety, speed, comfort, and pleasure, this line cannot be surpassed.

Passage can be secured on application to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York;
Or MORDECAI & CO., Charleston.

Mails for the steamer will be made up at the Post-office for the dates named in the advertisement.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE

On SATURDAY, Dec. 8,
The United States Mail Steamship
ARAGO,
D. Li[illegible] Commander,

Will sail from pier N[illegible]rth River, foot of Beach st., on SATURDAY, Dec[illegible] noon.

This steamship, (unsurpa[illegible] for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents,
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The steamer FULTON will sail Jan 5.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt Judkins. AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIAN, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 28.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 5.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Jan 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

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BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,

For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

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T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.

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TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
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THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South side Railroads for LYNCHBURG, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship MARION, Capt. S. WHITING, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $16; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The JAMES ADGER, Capt. J. D. PHILLIPS, will succeed on Saturday, Nov. 24. The Adams Express Company's great Southern Express is carriers on this line. The Express Agents South will give information as to sailing days, fare, &c.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—TO SUCCEED THE ADRIATIC.—The North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship ATLANTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the United States Mails, on the following days from Canal-st. Wharf: From New-York on SATURDAY, Nov. 17 and Dec 29; from Havre, Dec. 4 and Jan. 15, and Southampton the day after leaving Havre. The ATLANTIC is unexcelled for strength and comfort, has water-tight compartments, and is in all respects in complete order. A limited number of second cabin passengers, for whom excellent accommodations have been provided, will be taken at $75 each. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st. and No. 335 Broadway.

The R. R. CUYLER succeeds, and leaves SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36, N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail on

SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS SIDE-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will sail from Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cabin passage, $15; steerage, $8. Through tickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points at the same rates as by steamers from New-York. Superior state-rooms may be secured by applying to

A. HERON, Jr.,
No. 126 North Wharves, Philadelphia.

The steamer KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock.

FOR RIO JANEIRO.—THE PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamship ST. LOUIS, FLETCHER, Commander, will sail for the above port on or about TUESDAY, Nov. 20. First Cabin passage, $250. Apply at the Office of the Company, 88 Wall-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

THE LATE MURDER AT NEW-LOTTS.

The Murderer Still at Large.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE COUNTRY POLICE—THE SUSPECTED MURDERER ESCAPES TO THE MOUNTAINS—THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE CORONER.

The excitement attending the murder and robbery of J. D. COLLYER, at East New-York, on Monday night last, has rather increased than diminished by recent developments. The finger of suspicion has, from the first, pointed very strongly towards a young man named JOSEPH LAMBERT as the guilty party, but all efforts of the Police to arrest him have thus far been thwarted, through the connivance of the friends of the accused, combined with the inefficiency of persons who have been necessarily intrusted with the execution of some of the plans laid for his arrest.

LAMBERT served for a few months in the army, and was liberated a short time ago through the influence of a relative, but not improved by Uncle Sam's discipline. In East New-York he was employed for a time as a watchman, by the Jamaica Plank-road Company, spending his money freely, when he had any, at the back counters of grocery stores in the neighborhood. A short time before the murder he had a quarrel with two Irishmen, which ended in a fight, LAMBERT saving himself from severe punishment by using a dirk-knife upon his assailants. For this a warrant was issued for his arrest, but never was served, although there was no want of opportunity to do so. On the night of the murder he was in TIERNEY'S store, where COLLYER was last seen alive. He conversed with deceased aside, and endeavored to borrow money of him. He left the store at about 7 o'clock, saying that he had promised to be in his boarding-house at that hour. But it appears that he did not go there at that time, though it is known he started in that direction. The exact time he reached his boarding-house is not positively known, but it was between 9 and 11 o'clock, P. M. The family had been in bed and asleep before he arrived, and their idea as to the time is not very definite. The woman who let him in says she was badly frightened at his appearance, without being asked what his appearance was, and when asked why she was frightened, [illegible] she saw no blood upon him, but [illegible] such a hurry! LAMBERT asked for an early breakfast, and went to bed. The next morning he left before daylight, without taking any breakfast, and astonished the keeper of the house by paying him a [illegible] board bill, saying that he was compelled to go away a few days on account of stabbing the men who had attacked him. The police, understanding the general character of the man, concluded that he was [illegible] to visit his grandfather in Westchester County [illegible] any other place. They visited that [illegible], and obtained the aid of some officers at Sing Sing to keep a lookout for him. LAMBERT, it appears, did visit the house of his grandfather last Wednesday night, and the Sing Sing officers went to the house while he was there, but were deterred from searching the house for him by his grandfather, who assured them that he was not there, and begged them to desist, as their presence might seriously injure a woman in the house who was about to be confined. They neglected to search the house at that time. The officers of this city, upon learning what their Sing Sing friends had done, immediately repaired to the place, and searched the house. The bird had then flown. When the Sing Sing officers were there they had positive evidence that LAMBERT was in the house a short time before. He [illegible] into the mountains, where the officers [illegible] are now in pursuit of him.

The following is all of the testimony of importance thus far taken before Coroner WOOD, bearing upon this case. The jury on Saturday last adjourned until Wednesday next:

THE TESTIMONY.

The jury impanneled by Goroner WOOD is composed of the following named persons:

John Denton, Peter De Bevois, Jacob Denton, C. S. De Bevois, John De Bevois, Herman Bacchus, Joseph De Young, Hewlett Hendrickson, G. H. Redfield.

District-Attorney ARMSTRONG has, for the most part thus far questioned the witnesses.

Timothy McCabe, sworn—Was at Tierney's store on Monday evening; five or six persons were there; know a man named Lambert, but not before to-day; he was present, drinking; Tom Seymor, Mr. Greene and Mr. Spears were drinking also; Mr. Collyer was there; Collyer treated; I called for a glass of beer, and was paying for it, but Mr. Collyer said, "No, I may as well pay for that as well as the rest;" there was dice throwing about half an hour after this; Lambert stood behind Mr. Collyer all the time; Collyer pulled out a bill, $1 or $2, and the boy said he hadn't the change; Lambert said he would change it, and Collyer said he had money enough to pay for his own drink, without changing; he put the bill back into his pocket; was present when Collyer went out; but left Tierney's before Lambert; saw two half-dollars in silver with Lambert; he wore a black coat and cap, but didn't notice his vest or pants; it was about half-past eight o'clock when Collyer left Tierney's; Lambert called Collyer aside; can't say whether to ask the loan of $10 or not; Collyer said he was going home then to take some medicine, and bid them all good night; at the time Collyer put the roll back into his pocket at Tierney's, I thought it was money; don't know where Lambert is at present; Collyer took something away in a white pitcher (beer.)

John Spears, sworn—Resides at New Lotts; is a farmer; saw deceased at about 10 minutes before 8 o'clock Monday night last, in J. Tierney's store; did not see him show any money; at about 10 minutes to 8 o'clock he left; left myself at about 9; saw two men in the store who looked like father and son; they appeared sober; did not see them drink; they left the store about an hour before deceased; have not seen them since, but think I would know the eldest if I could see him again.

Thomas Tierney sworn—Is son of the proprietor of the store, and knows deceased; saw him last in the store, at about half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening; he staid there about an hour; saw two strangers come in, but they did not speak to deceased; they called for bread and cheese, which they ate in the store; they left before deceased; how long I cannot say; changed a dollar bill for deceased, when deceased remarked that he had some more left; deceased was not in liquor; should know the two men if I should see them again, but have never seen them before.

Sarah Van Sice sworn—I was at home last Monday evening, at Cypress Hills; my family consisted of myself, my husband, my daughter and Joseph Lambert, a boarder; we had tea about seven o'clock; all the family were present at the meal, except Lambert; went to bed about eight o'clock; my husband went to bed before me; Lambert, who had gone out, returned about twenty minutes to nine; was told this by a relative next morning; saw Lambert that morning about six o'clock; have not seen him since; he had nothing with him; he had not been at work for about a month or two previously; he was not in the habit of getting up very early; got up on the morning in question a little earlier than usual; he used to pay his board every week; previous to the occurrence he had not paid his board for three weeks, but he paid it the morning he left; was not present, and do not know it of my own knowledge; never knew that he was about to leave the house till he told my husband so that morning; he had no breakfast at the house that morning; asked him if he was going to have breakfast, and he said "No;" saw him once have a knife with a long blade and a spring at the back; he left a vest and valise at the house; on the day previous he had taken away some other clothes to have them washed. [Vest produced.] This is the vest he left when he went away; he said he was coming back on Saturday; don't know that he ever worked for Mr. Collyer.

John Van Sice, sworn—I live at Cypress Hills; Lambert paid me a five dollar gold piece and fifty cents in silver before going away on Tuesday morning; he owed three weeks' board, less by some little jobs he did for me; when he left the house he turned down towards the railroad; said he was going to New-York; took nothing with him except what he had on his back; saw a knife with five blades with him; it was a large-sized penknife; went to Lambert's room early on Tuesday morning, because sister-in-law told me he wanted to see me before I went to work; Lambert said he had been to a lawyer about the muss he had at Woodruff's old house, and he told him he had better settle it or go away for some days, (a stabbing affray;) I advised him to leave as soon as he could; said he would; got up, dressed himself, and went out, saying he'd be back on Saturday; left the vest he usually wore, and put on a good vest; the first train to Brooklyn passes Cypress Hills depôt at six o'clock A. M.; Lambert left in a hurry, but not in time for the first train; the muss was a charge of cutting somebody with a knife; Lambert had worked with Mr. Collyer for a few days about three months ago; the distance from Collyer's house to Tierney's store is about one-fourth of a mile—from my house, about three-quarters of a mile; I saw another knife with Lambert; it had a white handle and a long blade.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

George H. Kissam, M. D., sworn—Made an examination of deceased; first made an examination of the head, and discovered six or seven lacerated wounds over the posterior part of the skull; beneath these wounds was a comminuted fracture of the posterior part of the skull extending over about one-third of the whole skull; there were also two longitudinal fractures, extending along the base of the parietal bones, as far as the *os frontis*, or forehead; the wounds in the scalp, I think, seven in number, measured from two to six inches in length; they were directly over the seat of fracture; the substance of the brain was broken up; these were lacerated and contused wounds; the edges of the wounds would show that they were inflicted by a dull or blunt instrument; the injuries about the face were some contusions upon the right cheek, a contused wound with a large echymosis at the outer angle of the right eye; the globe of the right eye was ruptured; on the anterior portion of the neck on the left side, between the angle of the lower jaw and what is called the Adam's apple, or trachea, there was a punctured wound one inch in length, two inches deep, direction obliquely downwards, inwards and forwards, dividing the sub-maxillary gland and entering the larynx; there were three superficial lacerated wounds over the anterior aspect of the neck, over the cricoid cartilage; these wounds were superficial, but like the wound on the side of the neck, they seem to have been made by a cutting instrument, though more jagged in appearance; these were all the wounds that have been discovered; the wounds on the skull were sufficient to produce immediate death, under any circumstances. (The grass knife produced, clotted with blood, and a quantity of hair adhering to it.) Such an instrument is capable of inflicting considerable damage, but not of doing such terrible injury as the head of the deceased exhibited; the blade could not have produced the clean cuts I have referred to; I was assisted in the *post mortem* by my son, Dr. George Kissam.

This testimony was corroborated by Dr. George Kissam.

T. Van Wyck sworn—Resides on the plank-road opposite John L. Snediker's; was in Mr. Tierney's grocery-store on Monday evening, a little before seven, with Lambert, John Spears and a man with black whiskers, who I did not know; he was an elderly man; deceased was not there when I went in at first; it might have been ten minutes before he came in; when he came in he said he did not feel very well, and that he was going home; Lambert said he had to be home by seven o'clock; deceased said he would have to go, too, very soon; Lambert then went out; I talked with deceased for about fifteen minutes before I left; deceased remained when I left; went down to the engine-house, where I stayed for some time; did not go back; did not see deceased with any money that night; Lambert, when he left, went out the back door; he assigned no reason for going home; I looked at Tierney's clock just as Lambert left, and found it was just three minutes to seven.

Thomas Seaman sworn—Witness was at Tierney's store Monday night at 7 o'clock; Mr. Lambert was there, the deceased, Spears, Van Wyck and Green; don't remember of any one else, except James Shuter; remained there about twenty minutes; was getting some groceries at the counter; heard Lambert call deceased, and say he wanted to speak to him, but don't know what he said; heard Lambert say he wanted to be home by 7 o'clock; deceased said, "This don't look like it—you will have to be off pretty soon; saw deceased pull his watch out to see what o'clock it was, and saw Lambert look at it; don't know whether it was a gold or silver watch; Lambert then started for home, through the back door; I then took my groceries and went home; deceased was in the store when I left; did not see him have any money; heard nobody ask him for a loan of money.

Testimony of Henry Lambert, grandfather of Joseph Lambert—I reside at Yorktown, in Westchester County; know a person named Joseph Lambert; think the last time I saw him was on Thursday night; was not close enough to speak to him; think he came to my house on Wednesday morning, and staid all night; on Thursday he was about the farm, where the men were working; don't think he worked to any extent; stayed with me till about seven o'clock Thursday evening; don't know where he went to; did not speak to him before he left; he was sitting in the room when I went to bed; don't think it was as late as eight o'clock; felt unwell and went to bed early; did not expect him when I saw him on Wednesday; think he was at my house about three months previously; did not ask him what brought him there; thought it was on a visit, as on a previous occasion; he said he had got into a scrape here with a man on the road, and that his friends had advised him to keep away till he could settle it; did not ask him particulars; did not hear him say, at that time, to any person, what caused him to come there; at another time I said to him: "The officers were here last night, looking for you, Joe; you are accused of killing a man;" he seemed to be taken by surprise, and said he had heard nothing of it, and that he was not guilty of the offence; told him if there was any such charge against him, not to be staying there; he said if it were not for the other charge against him he would go back to Long Island on the road; he sent word by one of the boys that if he could get the other affair settled, he would come to Long Island and give himself up on the charge of murder; he wanted me to come home and get the other affair settled; wanted me to take him in the wagon to the village, so as to meet the boat on Saturday; this was in answer to a question he put to me shortly after coming to the house as to how long he intended to stay; don't know where he is now, but suppose he is waiting somewhere in the neighborhood, till I return to ascertain whether the other business has been settled or not; when he came up there he had on a black coat and pantaloons and a dark vest; did not examine it; think he had on a black hat—something like this (holding up a low-crowned black felt hat); think he said he came up by the boat, which leaves New-York about three, or a quarter before, in the afternoon, but cannot exactly tell; think it was about the middle of the day I saw him; understood him to say that he arrived at the village the evening before (Tuesday) and staid there all night; it was on the following day he came to my house; don't remember whether I saw him or not yesterday, but if I did it must have been somewhere about Mr. Palmer's woods, with a gun in his hand, as if out shooting; did not see Joseph Lambert with one penny about him: now I desire to tell the truth; I told officer Frost if I could have caught him, I would have brought him along with me; but on Tuesday, be the weather hot or cold, if I can only arrange that other difficulty, I will have him here; and if he is guilty, let him be punished; he said there was a reward of $250 offered, and that if they would give him $50 he would give himself up, and let the $200 go.

To the Coroner—I never told the officer that if he would give me the reward, I would have him arrested; that is not the way I make my money.

To a Juror—Never lent Joseph any money; saw him with a silver watch, with a black ribbon attached, but not a chain; heard another of my grandsons say he had seen it on the occasion of Joe's former visit, that it was a nice watch, but did not examine it myself; the last time Joe came up, my other grandson observed that "Joe has his watch;" heard him asked the time of day several times, and heard him say the watch was right by New-York time.

To the Coroner—Joe never asked me to say nothing about the watch; never knew there was a reward; if I ever said I would give him up for the reward I must have said so in a loose way of talking; don't remember ever having said so; if I did I must have forgotten; think I might have said to Constable Manny that I understood there was a reward of $250, and that if I could get it I would give up the boy; but if I did say so it must have been in fun.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

M. BERGER'S FAREWELL.—This celebrated billiard-player takes his departure for Boston to-day, having inaugurated a great taste for the French three-ball carom game of billiards. He gave his last exhibition in New-York at PHELAN'S, on Saturday evening, and excelled himself in the brilliancy of his fancy and *massé* shots, before a large audience. He played his twenty-fifth even game with professional players, by beating Mr. WHITE 58 in 100. His victories over professionals—whom he has beaten every game—have averaged 56 points in 100; and his victories in 21 discount games with amateurs have averaged 70 points in 100. He made the following speech, and was greatly applauded:

GENTLEMEN: Before leaving the Imperial City, I beg of you to receive the thanks which, from the bottom of my heart, I give you for your brotherly hospitality since my arrival. I thank the gentlemen of the Press for their generous assistance, and the gentlemen whose daily visits have encouraged me. I also warmly thank the celebrated Professors of Billiards of the United States—and especially the greatest of all of them, Mr. PHELAN—by whom I have been received as a brother. I feel especially grateful for the chivalrous self-denial exhibited by the American players, for laying aside their pride, by playing with me my own game, on my own table, for my special benefit. Gentlemen, I shall ever consider my visit to New-York as among the most delightful moments of my life; and I now bid you farewell for the present, expecting to pay you one more visit before taking my departure for my native land.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—This Board was in session a portion of the day on Saturday, but nothing of interest transpired. The anticipated contest about the returns of the First Ward was disposed of by affidavits, which settled the dispute to the satisfaction of the Board. The Twelfth Ward was canvassed and found to be all correct. Ditto the Nineteenth Ward, with the exception of the First District, which was laid over on account of the protest of DENNIS MCCABE, Republican candidate for the Assembly, which protest was made the special order for to-day at 12 o'clock. The grounds of the protest are that the returns are certified by only two Canvassers instead of three, as the law requires. In the Eighteenth Ward no errors of importance were discovered, but the returns of the Eleventh District could not be found, and are supposed to have been accidentally mislaid. The inspectors of the Third, Eleventh and Twelfth Districts of this Ward also failed to return the poll books to the Board, and the Comptroller was notified to withhold payment until the returns were made. Some slight corrections were made in the returns from the Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards, and the Seventh District of the Fourth, after which the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning. The Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards only remain to be canvassed.

A MAN SHOT WITHOUT CAUSE—UNFORTUNATE CURIOSITY.—Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, a young man named THOMAS BURKE, having been attracted by the noise and laughter within the lager-bier saloon of CHRISTIAN HEYMAN, No. 249 Delancey-street, stopped at the window and looked in to gratify his curiosity as to its cause. HEYMAN saw him, and considering him to be an impertinent intruder, he procured a pistol, without informing any one of his intention, and fired. The weapon was loaded with buckshot, several of which lodged in BURKE'S face and head, producing wounds which it is thought he cannot survive. HEYMAN was arrested, soon afterwards, by Officer WILSON, of the Eleventh Ward, and having been taken before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Market Police Court, he was committed to await the result of the injuries he had caused. He is a native of Germany, 35 years of age.

REV. DR. CHAPIN ON THE UNION.—In his sermon of yesterday morning Dr. CHAPIN made brief but pertinent allusion to the fears which are entertained of the threatened destruction of the Union. The text was from Matthew v. 17: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill." Thought would naturally turn to the destruction which is fancied to threaten the Union, and thus Dr. CHAPIN treated the subject. The Union, if founded in truth, cemented in truth, serving the truth, cannot be overthrown. Nothing not founded in truth can stand. Nothing thus founded can fall, and all trials are only processes of fulfillment, not of destruction. Dr. CHAPIN thinks that Liberty is worth all it costs, and that we must expect trials and earthquake-shocks, since the millenium has not yet come.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to Nov. 16, 1860:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 9	177	96	273
Admitted to Nov. 16	31	17	48
Discharged, cured or relieved	31	25	56
Died	2	1	3
Remaining at date	175	87	262

Males, 231; females, 31.

DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH AND BRITISH AID.—The six months' adjournment of the question which has caused so much trouble in Dr. CHEEVER'S church, relative to the sending to England and Scotland for aid in the Anti-Slavery cause, and that of the Church of the Puritans, having expired, a meeting was called on Saturday night, in the lecture-room of that church, for further proceedings. Dr. CHEEVER being absent in England, a motion to adjourn indefinitely was pro[illegible]sed and adopted, the whole proceedings occupying [illegible] few minutes. It is understood that no further [illegible] will be taken in the matter until the return of Dr. CHEEVER.

Police Reports.

A MAN AND HIS WIFE ARRESTED FOR ARSON.

About 3 o'clock on Saturday morning smoke was seen arising from the lager-bier saloon in the basement of No. 212 Division street, kept by Frederick Freund and his wife, both Germans, who slept in the premises. An alarm was given, and upon breaking the door open it was found that a fire had been kindled in four different places. The matter was at once brought to the notice of the Fire Marshal, who caused the arrest of Freund and his wife, and Justice BRENNAN committed them to prison, pending an examination. When the accused were first seen after the discovery of the fire both were fully dressed, and each had about their persons jewelry, clothing and other articles, which it does not seem likely that they would have been able to save without having had ample time in which to pack them up. Freund had his property insured for $500 in the Wall-street Insurance Company, and at the time of his arrest he had the policy with him.

A CRAZY DISUNIONIST.

On Saturday morning, Officer Phillips, of the Second Ward, found it necessary to arrest a young woman whose strange antics in Fulton-street showed plainly that she was insane. She was neatly dressed, the only remarkable thing about her being her bonnet, to which she had attached a red flag covered with geometrical figures worked in black. As she walked through the streets, followed by a crowd of hooting boys, she endeavored to give them the reasons why she favored a dissolution of the Union, besides expressing her views on other political topics. The officer conducted the poor creature to Justice WELSH, to whom she stated that her name was Jane Doe; that she had recently left her home in New-Hampshire to engage on an extended lecturing tour, and that the present political aspect of the country was to be her theme. She offered to present her views on secession and kindred topics then and there to the magistrate, but he did not have time to listen, and she was sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

IN THE WHITE FOLKS' CAR.

On Saturday morning Charles Sanders, a young colored man, got into a Sixth-avenue railroad car, in West Broadway, which happened to be one dedicated exclusively by the Company to the use of white people. The conductor, Mr. T. S. Lewis, informed Sanders of the fact, and told him that he must either get off or ride on the front platform. He said that he would do neither, but he would stay where he was. Consequently, the conductor attempted to eject Sanders by force, but the latter resisted, and it became necessary to call an officer, who arrested him. The prisoner was taken before Justice WELSH, who held him to answer a charge of assault and battery. He stated, in extenuation of his conduct, that his employer had sent him on an errand of importance, and that he had no time to wait for the colored people's car.

A VICIOUS CREW.

On Saturday evening Sergeant Banfield, of the Eleventh Precinct, took a force of men and arrested Julia Tracy, keeper of a disreputable drinking-place in the basement at No. 209 Lewis-street, as well as eight others—male and female—who were found carousing within. It is charged by respectable persons residing in the neighborhood that the premises in question have been a long time the resort of lawbreakers, whose practices were also subversive of public decency. Among the persons arrested were two men for whom the police have been searching on a charge of having committed a burglary a week ago in the Seventeenth Ward, while others were recognized as having just been released from the State Prison. Justice BRENNAN held all of them pending a hearing of the matter.

CHARGED WITH POCKET-PICKING.

Julia Smith, an Irish girl, 23 years of age, was arrested on Saturday night and committed to prison yesterday by Justice WELSH, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch and chain, valued at $70, from Julius Siebert, of No. 544 Pearl-street. The prisoner, it is said, met the complainant in Elm-street and engaged him in conversation, when suddenly she snatched his watch and ran away with it. He pursued, and having overtaken her, he recovered his timepiece and gave her in custody.

THEFT OF GAS BURNERS.

Mr. George W. Thompson, gas fitter, having a shop at No. 80 St. Mark's place, yesterday lodged a complaint before Justice WELSH at the Tombs against Charles Webber, a middle-aged German, who for a long time had worked for him at brass spinning, charging that he had stolen 500 unfinished gas burners, and a quantity of tools, valued in the aggregate at $250. The accused was arrested and held for trial. None of the property has been found and it is thought that Webber sold it at some gas-fitting establishment.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

LAUNCH.—The hull of the steam tug *Thomas Freeborn* was successfully launched Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from the yard of her builders, Messrs. LAWRENCE & FOULKES, at Williamsburgh. Her dimensions are, length of keel 140 feet, 26 feet beam, and 9 feet depth of hold, 50 feet outside the guards. Her hull is built entirely of well seasoned oak, the ceiling of yellow pine; she has a 14-inch kelson running the length of her and two of 7 inches on her bilge. Has 9 feet dead wood forward, and 7 feet aft, every deck beam is kneed, and bolted, and she is every way built in the most substantial manner. Her engine will be put in at the Allaire Works. She will have a 40-inch cylinder and 8 feet stroke—about 350 horse power. It will be a beam engine, with all the useful improvements. Her total cost will not be far from $30,000; is owned by Mr. RICHARD SQUIRES, and others of this City, and will be commanded by that experienced pilot and great favorite OTIS F. MORRELL. She is named after one of our Sandy Hook pilots, who lost his life while in the discharge of his duty on board the ship *John Minturn*, some nineteen years ago, on the Jersey coast. She will be ready for service about the 1st of January.

GRAND LARCENY.—A German named GEORGE KALBECK, was arrested on Saturday by Officer THEOBOLD, of the Thirteenth Ward Police, New-York, for stealing two cows in August last from a Mr. MACKEY, in New-York. The cows were sold to NICHOLAS ELLIS, residing in the Ninth Ward.

CITY MORTALITY.—There were 104 deaths in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 15; women, 18; boys, 34; girls, 37; adults, 33; children, 71; males, [illegible]; females, 55. There were 8 deaths by consumption and 15 by fevers. 54 were under 5 years of age.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—As a load of hay was passing down Broadway, at about 12½ o'clock Saturday noon, some malicious boys set fire to it, and the whole was consumed. The hay belonged to GEORGE C. HACK, of Brushville, L. I., whose loss is about $50.

FERRY-HOUSE ROBBED.—DANIEL THORNE was arrested on Saturday, and sent to New-York for examination, on a charge of stealing 100 carriage tickets and $1 in change, from the Houston-street Ferry office, one night last week.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named THOMAS MINGE was arrested by Officer BROWN on Saturday evening, for attempting to pass a $2 counterfeit bill on the Southern Bank of Georgia, at No. 267 Washington-street. He was committed for examination.

BURGLARY.—The house of WM. WONDER, No. 15 Remsen-street, E. D., was robbed on Saturday night of property valued at $100. No arrest.

New-Jersey.

DEATH AND SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—An inquest was commenced on Saturday at Hudson City, before Coroner ACKERMAN and a Jury, upon the body of a man named PATRICK CORCORAN, a laborer in the tunnel, who died on Friday morning from injuries received by falling or being thrown down shaft No. 7, at the bottom of which he was found in an insensible condition, and expired soon after being removed. From the testimony elicited on the investigation, it appeared that the deceased had a difficulty with some of his fellow-workmen on the night previous, which fact aroused suspicion that he had been foully dealt with. As several important witnesses could not be found, the inquest was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock. PATRICK DAVIS, a man suspected of knowing all about the occurrence, was held as a witness by the Coroner, and in default of bail, committed to the County Jail.

MILITARY PARADE.—The Second Regiment, N. J. S. M., commanded by Col. D. S. GREGORY, Jr., will parade this afternoon. The regimental line will be formed in Washington-street, right resting on Grand-street, Jersey City, at 2 o'clock.

United States Circuit Court....Nov. 17.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

MURDER.

John Thompson, otherwise called Jeremiah Flannagan, was put on trial charged with the murder of Capt. Prentice, of the schooner *California*. But one witness was called, who was a seaman on board. There were four men on board, the captain, the mate, the witness and the prisoner. The captain and the prisoner were on watch during the night. The witness was called up by the prisoner, who said that the captain had fallen overboard, and he had thrown a plank over to him. Efforts were made to save him, but in vain. Some marks of blood were found on deck, and some hair, but what hair it was did not appear. There was no other evidence, and the Jury thereupon acquitted the accused.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.

Horace Morton was then put on trial, charged with an assault on the Captain of the schooner *B. F. Williams* with a knife. The captain and mates of the vessel were examined. Their testimony showed that Morton got into a quarrel with the cook, whereupon the captain came up and struck him, and took him away from the cook; that Morton told the captain if he struck him again he would draw on him; that the captain ordered him to "Dry up, and go forward," and on the man's being further insolent, the captain struck him on the head with a serving board about eight or nine inches long, whereupon Morton drew his sheath-knife and stabbed the captain in the leg.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Court in consideration of the provocation he had received, sentenced him to pay a fine of one dollar and to be imprisoned at hard labor for three months. Enrique Sauri, cook on board the same vessel, was discharged on his own recognizance by consent of the District Attorney.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL.—The undersigned, pupil of RICORD, the celebrated Sexual Surgeon of Paris, and of Profs. CARNOCHAN and V. MOTT of this City, treats successfully Nervous Debility, and all other diseases of peculiar importance to the sexes. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond-st., N. Y. From 9 to 2, and 6 to 8, evening. *Consultation en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

PREVENTIVE TO CONSUMPTION.—HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment will arrest with certainty the progress of consumption in its incipient stages. The Ointment penetrates to the lungs, and the Pills cleanse the blood of all impurities.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," of Saratoga Springs, has returned to his Winter office, No. 546 Broadway, New-York, where he may be consulted from 1 to 6 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT, under the influence of declining prices at the East and stringency in money, is quiet; sales last evening 5,000 bush. No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 02. CORN, BARLEY and RYE quiet. OATS lower; sales last evening, 3,400 bush. Canada at 26¼c. CANAL FREIGHTS declining; carriers are asking 18c. on Wheat to New-York, but at the close shippers were offering only 16c., at which quotation one or two shipments have been made. *Lake Imports*—634 bbls. Flour; 185,000 bush. Wheat; 34,000 bush. Corn; 17,800 bush. Barley; 4 500 bush. Rye; 15,568 bush. Peas. *Canal Exports*—2,200 bbls. Flour; 84,200 bush. Wheat, 5,000 bush. Corn; 13,200 bush. Barley; 6,000 bush. Peas.

CHICAGO, Saturday Nov. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT dull, and declined 2c.@3c.; sales 67,000 bush., at 79c.@80c. for Northwestern Club; 76c.@77c. for No. 1, and 74c.@75c. for No. 2, from store. CORN dull, and declined 2c.@5c. sales 19,000 bush., at 30c.@ in store. OATS dull and declined, 1c.@. *Receipts*—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bush. Wheat; 23,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—700 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS dull and declined 1c. Sight Exchange on New-York at 5 per cent premium and very firm.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 17—1 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—No buyers at present. CORN firmer; sales, 12,000 bushels, at 47c.@48c., mostly at 48c. Other grains quiet; no sales. WHISKY nominal at 18c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower—18c. on Wheat and 16c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports to-day*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—1,200 bbls. Flour, 58,000 bushels Wheat, 91,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

COTTON very dull; sales to-day 2,000 bales; accurate quotations cannot be given. SUGAR dull at 5¼c.@6½c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES, 25c.@26c. FLOUR declining, at $5 40 for superfine. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Havre, 1¼c. Exchange on London, 103@103⅜, and with bills of lading, at par @101½. Sight Exchange on New-York, ⅛ ℘ cent. discount to par.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR—Market unsettled, and prices nominal. WHEAT dull; white declined 2c. WHISKY, declined ½c., 16c. HOGS dull and nominal; weather unfavorable; receipts to-day, 9,000; receipts of the week, 44,000, against 28,000. PORK in moderate demand, at $16 for Western Mess. LARD 10½c. GREEN MEATS nominal. HAMS 7½c.@7¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

FLOUR dull at $5 25 for superfine. WHEAT dull at $1 40@$1 45 for White, and $1 30@$1 35 for Red. CORN—Sales of Yellow at 68c.@69c. BACON steady. WHISKY dull at 20½c.@22c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 17.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 93½; Reading Railroad, 16⅜; Morris Canal, 56; Long Island Railroad, 11; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York par to 1-16 discount.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The cattle market is very dull. Prices of beeves have fallen ⅛c. to ¼c. live weight.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 18.—*In steamship Vanderbilt, from Southampton and Havre*—Commodore Stockton, Miss Maria Stockton, Miss Caroline Stockton and 3 servants, Mrs. S. J. Potter, Miss B. Potter, Miss Alice Potter, Richard Ten Broeck, lady and servant, Miss H. Stagg, Miss M. Anderson, A. Belknap and lady, Rev. Dr. Hardenburgh and lady; Signor E. Pancani, Signora Pancani, Signora Lotte De la Santa, Signor De la Santa, Signor Gresci, Signor Volpini, Signora Volpini, Mlle. Silva and sister, Signor Fossati, Operatic Troupe for Havana; J. Mora, lady and son, J. Mora, Jr., Chas. Rowan and lady, F. Ortiz, P. De Lassus, Gustavus Kohn, August Kohn, W. F. A. Levy, Robert Powers, H. C. Primrose, R. Morris, J. M. Basualdo and lady, E. Mourge, P. Dasse, Miss Pool, Mr. Giguel, Mr. Carleton, C. J. Prentiss and lady, J. M. Graham, lady and servant, Miss B. Sarpent, J. Marks, lady and two sisters; Mrs. H. A. Windsor, Capt. Warren, wrecked ship Isaac Bell; H. Nordlinger, J. Watson, J. Bliton, John O'Conor, D. Gregory, W. Z. Larned, Rev. H. R. Cobb, W. E. Doster, Mr. Uchsner, Miss E. Standt, Miss C. Seel, R. Ruland and lady, F. Shapt, John Weber, Aug. Enders, M. Mattern, Carl Dinger, John Schmahl, C. Steinfield, Duncan Donald, S. R. Elliott, E. Byerly, Mrs. L. L. Condray, D. Wickham, J. Edwards, R. H. Sayre, R. Lockhart, R. A. Packer, L. Senarens, P. Pellieria, E. Loomis, J. H. Deming, A. J. Sullivan, J. N. Hoyt, lady and daughter, Miss Sarah Whelpley, Wm. Dow, Henry Dow, Mrs. Mary Hart, T. Sternfield, E. Braun, Albert Graef, Josephine Graef, Miss N. Roedegar, Miss C. Schaeffer, Miss A. Breiling, Miss E. Carrecht, Miss J. Hafflin, Miss Marie Garrecht, Miss Magdalene Garrecht, A. Lamier, J. Lang, J. Knockel, A. Reisch, Caroline Reisch, Maria Reisch, Anna Reisch, Michael Reisch, Christophe Reisch, daughter and son; F. Kohler, J. Weigel and brother, Louis Inego, C. Laroque, M. Bartched and lady, Jos. Fleury, Mr. Eugene Fleury, Miss Eugenia Fleury, Humbert Fleury, Chas. Fleury, Miss Laura Lehman, Miss C. Bleill, Mrs. C. Keiss and child, Miss A. Garrechett, Miss C. Brieling, A. Lauth, Victor Nippard, Capt. Bourne, C. Hoff, J. B. Armstrong, F. Hamhart, Mr. Gross, Mr. Legeupil and lady; Miss M. Blaney, Dr. F. W. Holcomo, C. Clague, G. Buhl, Jos. Tannisch; Miss Mattern, Miss B. Muller, Miss C. Battig, Miss B. Fuchs, Sophie Rhineberger, Mrs. E. Zenotty, C. Bliel, Frederick Bliel, N. Genezon, A. Hoffmann, F. Graeff, Simon Denan, lady, child and sister; C. Specht and lady, Capt. Bourne, Mr. Wassmer, C. Heidinger, J. Breiling, F. Breiling, G. Platz, D. Cosmas, F. Ignar, Theobold Garrecht, Lorenzo Garrecht, Jacob Garrecht, George Garrecht, Theobold Garrecht, Jr., Stephen Garrecht, G. Dudenholder, Ludwig Ludenholder, Mlle. Nanneta Gezello, Bartollomo Gezello, David Gezello, Daniel Logorio, Jean Buzziano, Mlle. A. M. Donnatto, Mlle. A. Chiesa, Mlle. Maria Chiesa, C. Haffner, L. Neumuller, H. Claus, Louis Seiz, Louis Goblse, J. Clawers, Mr. Festorazzi and lady, C. Ferrero, C. Giadenslo, E. Perechio, M. Rocco, W. J. Stillman, A. Murche, M. Fossatt, Louis Loen, D. Neu, F. Collet and lady, E. Gasner, L. Kraft, S. Weiler, G. Gauck, Stephen Maier, A. Berg, A. Kembling, Miss M. Ratto, G. Fappiani, G. Costa, C. Matestata, G. Solari, P. Ratto, A. Basigelapo, L. Gimbel, Claude Foley, Miss Hammel, Miss M. Heitzmann, Miss F. Einstein, L. Hirsch and lady, A. Cuneo, G. Lagomorino, G. Stannocini, F. Lartera, L. Logomorisino, A. Gagliardo, Luigi Logomorisino, B. Logomorisino, Miss L. Collett, Miss S. Collett, Miss A. Collett, F. Collett, Jr., Miss Antmann, Miss M. Masson, Miss Marks and sister, M. Masson, Chas. Morey, F. Batteie, G. Lagorio and lady, Mlle. A. Gianochio, G. B. Massana, Olive Puccini, A. Casarat, H. Bionchini, L. Trabucco and lady, F. Banatta, Miss M. Pondola, B. G. Kaffo, Miss M. Kepetto, Louis Kepetto, Sterine Kepetto, Luizia Kepetto, Miss Rosa Cannocia, P. Eligis, D. Casera, Mlle. M. Logorio, P. Gazello, Mrs. J. P. Newman, Mrs. Hodges, Miss M. Zimmer, Alois Uhr, Miss Julia M. Turley. Total, 297.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 17.—*In steamship Atlantic, for Southampton and Havre*—Capt. McKinnon, A. M. Cozzens, J. H. Wheeler and 2 daughters, J. N. Palding and lady, Geo. J. Lyman, Mrs. S. N. Greene, 2 children and governess, Arthur Miller, C. B. Ives and lady, Earnest Kenault and lady, F. Duncan, Mrs. Hosdequin, Wm. F. Splatte, Senor Marquez, Mr. Dunn, Mrs. Gillard, Jules A. Denninger; wife and child, C. Espe and lady, Geo. Kunkel, wife and 3 children, Theodore Kelechi, C. B. Litchtenberg, F. Savey, Pedro Aremore, Wm. Palk, Benj. B. Daly, E. Srenchrg, wife and 3 children, Mad. M. Bernard and child, Lattier du Condruy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 4 40 | Moon sets.. 11 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 12 02 | Gov. Island. 12 51 | Hell Gate... 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heneken; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Parkersburgh, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Primeria, Thompson, Rio Janeiro, Thos. Hunnie; Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, F. Perkins.

Ships Mackinaw, Harmann, Liverpool, A. Leary; M. S. Sutton, Spicer, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Chicago, Chase, Liverpool, Nesmith & Sons; President Smith, Balier, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; A. Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C. Grinnell.

Barks Fleetwing, Jayne, Apalachicola, ——; Godspeed, Dunton, Plymouth, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; Gezeturs, (Dutch,) Vissers, Amsterdam, Funke & Meinke; Meteor, Carmann, Manzanilla, Thompson & Hunter; Onesiphorus, Card, Cork and a market, Thos. Wallace.

Schooners E. Patter, Rube, New-Haven, master; W. F. Conquest, Bullis, Taunton, Dunham & Dimon; T. Price, Eldridge, Boston, S. W. Lewis; Kate Field, Allen, Galveston, D. C. Murray; C. H. Cook, Sparks, Jacmel, E. Bech; S. Hibbert, Peterson, ——; Gallego, Smith, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Helen Mar, Ellsworth, Brett, Son & Co.; E. J. Raynor, Raynor, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Lottie, Taylor, Boston, J. W. McKee; John and Mary, (Br.) Cann, Port Maria, Rogers & Rich; Cahaba, Grace, Fernandina, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Concord, Norman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper and Fitzpatrick.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Bristol, Eng., 38 ds., with railroad iron to J. & N. Smith & Co. Encountered heavy westerly gales on the passage; was 20 ds. to lon. 15; had a dangerous westerly sea running for 25 ds.; split two topsails, spanker, and lost jib.

Ship Daphne, Havener, London, Oct. 22, in ballast to Draper & Devlin.

Ship Paragon, Drinkwater, Antwerp, 36 ds., and Portland (Eng.) 24 ds., with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Ship Antartic, Stoffer, Liverpool, Oct. 12, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Ship Cornelia, (of Portland,) Woodside, Glasgow 46 ds., with iron to master. Experienced heavy westerly weather most of the passage.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. and 414 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Ship Golden Rule, (of Boston,) Mayo, Sunderland Oct. 13, with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.

Bark Telegraph, Giles, Cronstadt Sept 15, passed Shetland Oct. 1, with hemp, &c., to Wm. Ropes & Co. Oct. 7 and 8, while lying to in a heavy gale from N. W., was boarded by heavy seas, striking the vessel on starboard bows, starting everything forward, bulwarks, stancheons and wood ends, stove boats, forward house, filled the cabin, and did other damage; from that time up to Oct. 31, had a continuation of heavy gales from W.; from lat. 49 46, lon. 28 57, to lon. 62, had light breezes from S. to E., and from thence variable N. winds prevailed. Oct. 27, lat 51 11, lat. 20 50, spoke bark Chanticleer, and was in company with her 4 ds. Nov. 11, lat. 40 16, lon. 62 50, signalized a brig steering E., showing a white burgee with a large red fish in it. 15th, lat. 38 55, got soundings in 25 fathoms—wind N. W.

Bark Choice, (Br., of Cork,) Sullivan, Cork 49 ds., in ballast to order. Has experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage.

Bark Agnes C. Jarves, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Perry, Cardiff Sept. 30, with iron to Thos. James.

Bark Pride of the Sea, Urann, Zaza Oct. 24, with sugar to Ysnaga del Valle & Co.

Bark Magdalena, Whitehurst, Aspinwall Oct. 4, with hides, &c., to Joseph F. Joy. Oct. 8, lat. 35 30, lon. 73, saw a ship steering S. E., showing 2d distg. pendant, Nos. 3764.

Bark Pallas, Beddle, Galveston, Oct. 24, cotton, hides, &c., to Josiah Jex. Has had adverse winds the entire passage.

Brig Fannie Lincoln (of Waldboro,) Parsons, Waldboro 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Uzrok, (Aus.,) Casalik [illegible] ds., with coal to D. Torrance.

Brig Hoyla, Pressy, Elizabethport, coal for Boston.

Schr. Okolona, (3-masted, of Bridgeport,) Wheeler, St. Marks 20 ds., cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Schr. Germ, (Br.,) Wilson, St. George, N. B., 11 ds., with lath H. I. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Nichols, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. W. McKee, Wendell, Poughkeepsia, for Wareham.

Schr. N. Shaler, Strickland, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Wm. R. Knapp, Hudson, Elizabethport, for Tompkins Cove.

Schr. E. C. Dennison, Southworth, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Joseph E. Potts, Holly, Elizabethport, for Wakefield.

Schr. Laura Jane, Tracy, Elizabethport, for Cambridge.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Portland for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Angel, Luce, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Carroll Crocker, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Harriet Smith, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Charles, Coleman, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. Clinton, Boardman, for Fall River.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Latimer, for Hartford.

Schr. Brilliant, Baldwin, for Brantford.

Schr. Ann Maria, Goldsmith, for Allen's Point.

Schr. Roscius, Lenson, Taunton, mdse.

Schr. Nelson, Burt, Taunton, mdse.

Schr. Chief, Marvel, Somerset, mdse.

Schr. Adelaide, Lawrence, Somerset 2 ds.

Schr. B. F. Brainerd, Brooks, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Chapman, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. John Wright, Dart, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. A. Hall, Alford, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Geo. Gilum, Dawd, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilcox, Portland 2 ds.

Schr. Allen Doning, Small, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Risley, Providence 2 ds.

Sloop Wm. S. Mount, Beal, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

Arrived......SUNDAY, Nov. 18.

Steamship Vanderbilt, Lefevre, Havre Nov. 7, and Southampton 8th, with mdse. and passengers to D. Torrance, arrived off the Battery at 12¼ P. M.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamship Boston, Crooker, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Monsoon, (new, of Damariscotta,) Flye, Damariscotta 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, Harding, Havre 38 ds., with mdse. and 156 passengers to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to J. Atkins. For the first 20 ds. had strong W. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c.

Ship Mercury, French, Havre Oct. 1, with mdse. and 264 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Countess of Seafield, (Br., of Stockton,) Brown, Newcastle Sept. 21, with coal to D. W. Palmer. From Oct. 20 to 30, in lat. 45 and lon. 45, experienced very heavy westerly gales, lost bulwarks and split sails. 8th inst., lat. 39 lon. 69, exchanged signals with a Br. bark, bound E., showing a white flag with blue cross.

Bark Whistling Wind, (of Boston,) Havelin, Mansanilla, Cuba, Oct. 9, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Had continued head winds the entire passage.

Bark Sea Duck, (of Portsmouth,) Stanwood, Portland 5 ds., in ballast to Simes, Chase & Co.

Bark Lima, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 56 ds., with mdse. and 25 passengers to H. Larnstorff & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Nightingale, Sterling, Baltimore 13 ds., with flour and wheat to order. Had heavy weather.

Brig Wm. M. Groton (of Jacksonville,) Tibbets, Jacksonville 12 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church—vessel to Chas. H. Pierson & Co. 11th inst., while lying to in a gale from W. N. W., had a close reefed mainsail and mainstaysail blown away.

Brig Lilian, (of Eastport,) 10 ds., with laths and fish to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather; lost part of deck-load.

Brig Robin, Wallace, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. Had heavy westerly weather, lost deck-load.

Brig Eaglet, Terry, Montevideo 61 ds., and 2 ds. from Hampton Roads, with hides and wool to order.

Brig Acadian, (Br.,) McGiven, Windsor 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Jessie, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Percey, St. Johns 26 ds., with fish to Green & Curry. Has experinced heavy westerly weather and calms the entire passage.

Brig Eliza B., (Br. of St. John, N. B.,) Jackson, St. John, 8 ds., with laths to Butler & Beck.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Cooper, Savannah 13 ds., with cotton to Jonas Smith & Co. Nov. 17, Cape Henlopen bearing S. E. 25 miles, passed a bark with nothing but lower masts standing.

Schr. Arietis, (of Dennis,) Chase, Jacmel Oct. 25, and Inagua 29th, with coffee and logwood to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy weather in the Gulf.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Weber, Portland 4 ds., with lumber—is at Black Rock, where she will discharge part of the cargo.

Schr. J. W. Congdon, Williams, San Juan, Nic., Oct. 18, with hides, wool, &c., to Durand & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Burdett Hart, (of New-Haven,) Hardy, Malaga Oct. 13; passed Gibraltar Oct. 14, with fruit to Grund & Westervelt.

Schr. Elizabeth and Eleanor, (3-masted,) Lave, Jacksonville 14 ds., with yellow pine to master.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Burton, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to master.

Schr. Harriet Brewster, Hawkins, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton and rice to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Susan F. Abbott, Ludlam, Petersburgh 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Rowland Hill.

Schr. Deposit, (Br.,) Bradford, St. George, N. B., 4 ds. lumber to H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.,) Clark, Cornwallis, N. S., 5 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. Hannah Martin, Slaight, Baltimore 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. C. R. Vickers, Abbott, Georgetown 6 ds., with coal for Leighton, Mass.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Van Clief, Alexandria, 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Rebecca Knight, Smith, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. David S. Floyd, Rackett, Philadelphia, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. L. White, Harvey, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. A. B. Jacobs, Richards, Chincotague 2 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Silas Wright, Freeman, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Elvira, Clark, East Machias 6 ds., with lumber to I. L. Snow.

Schr. H. B. Gibson, ——, Elizabethport, with coal for Pawtucket.

Schr. Eva, Tourgee, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Packard, Elizabethport, with coal for Pawtucket.

Schr. Anthem, Brayton, Jacksonville 13 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. Seaport, Nelson, Elizabethport, with coal for Millhaven.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, ——, Portland 2 ds., with stone.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. R. C. Ward, Edwards, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. B. F. Woolsey, Hoopor, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. William Allen, (3-masted,) Grant, Rhode Island.

Schr. Persia, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., plaster.

Schr. Vendove, Bray, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. T. R. Jones, Gatcomb, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Oregon, ——, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Sarah Louisa, Yeaton, Rockland 4 ds., lime.

Schr. Edwin Smith, Eastport 6 ds., fish to Jed Frye.

Schr. Rio, Lawson, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

BELOW—3 ships and 2 barks.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Edinburgh, for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 12:40 P. M.; Atlantic, for Havre, and passed the Battery at 12:25 P. M.; Alabama and Mount Vernon, for Savannah; Columbia, for Charleston; Parkersburgh, for Wilmington; Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, for Portland. Ship Emerald, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—Arr. ships Kate Prince, from Liverpool; John and Albert, from Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Mountain Eagle, previously reported ashore on Cape Henry, has been floated off, and arrived at Norfolk on the 17th inst., leaking badly. She was immediately taken on the ways for repairs.

The schr. Mary Alice, Welsh, for Ponce, P. R., returned to this City last night, with loss of an anchor and chain, and anchored off the Battery.

Spoken, &c.

Carolus Magnus—ship, bound E., Oct. 30, lat. 44 lon. 48.

"Hannah Townes"—ship, from Liverpool for New-York, was spoken, Nov. 1, lat. 47, lon. 30 35.

Salem—bark, from Aspinwall for Laguna, exchanged signals with, Oct. 25, off Cape Antonio.

Foreign Ports.

At Jacmel, Oct. 25, schr. F. A. Hawkins, Percival, for Boston Oct. 28.

At Inagua, Oct. 29, brigs Mary H. Smith, for Boston, ldg.; A. Dunbar, Rockwell, from St. Jago for New-York next day.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked for the return of about 40 pieces of silver ware marked variously, M. Dame, M. D. B., M. T. and M. T. B. Also, a small meerschaum pipe, to No. 267 6th-av., or No. 209 Front-st.

WANTED.—AN INVALID LADY AND MAID want two large rooms, with board, in a private family in the country, within a few miles of town. The most respectable references required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 2,239 Post-office, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache

HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Sympotomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it, naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

Druggist—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther, and giv me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

Physician—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills: I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.